FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-219
Friday
13 November 1987

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-219

CONTENTS

13 November 1987

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 November Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further on Amman Extraordinary Arab Summit 3
Al-Asad To Visit Tehran *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 10 Nov]* 3
Al-Mirghani Addresses Summit *[PETRA-JNA]* 3
Mestiri Speaks at Summit *[PETRA-JNA]* 4
'Arafat Meets With Arab Leaders *[Sanaa VOP]* 4
Al-'Attas Speaks at Summit *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 11 Nov]* 5
Summit 'Reconciliations' Noted *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 11 Nov]* 6
Ramadan on Egypt, Syria, War *[KUNA]* 6
Bendjedid Receives Leaders *[APS]* 7
Bilateral Meetings Denied *[Damascus]* 7
Arab Summit Final Statement *[Amman Television]* 8
Husayn Speaks at Final Session *[Amman Television]* 9
Saddam on 'Frank' Summit *[INA]* 10
Crown Prince Visits Leaders *[MAP]* 10
Bendjedid Meets Al-'Attas *[APS]* 10
Zayid, 'Aziz To Visit Cairo *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 11
Kuwaiti Leader, Others Leave *[Amman]* 11
Saudi Crown Prince Departs *[PETRA-JNA]* 11
Moroccan Crown Prince Leaves *[PETRA-JNA]* 11
Libya's Jallud Leaves Amman *[PETRA-JNA]* 11
PDRY's Al-'Attas Leaves *[PETRA-JNA]* 11
Husayn Holds News Conference *[Amman Television]* 11
Saddam Cables King Husayn *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* 17
'Arafat on Summit Issues *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 11 Nov]* 18
'Arafat Meets Kuwaiti Amir *[Sanaa VOP]* 18
Envoys to U.S., USSR Proposed *[Algiers VOP]* 19
'Arafat on Talks With Leaders *[Algiers VOP]* 19
UAE President Leaves Amman *[WAKH]* 19
Al-Asad, Saddam, Others Leave *[Amman]* 19
Damascus Notes Resolutions 20
Jallud on Amman Resolutions *[Tripoli]* 21
AL-RA'Y on Summit Results *[12 Nov]* 21
Bendjedid Urges Aid for Lebanon *[APS]* 22
Al-Jumayyil, Others Depart *[Amman]* 22
INA Carries Summit Resolutions 23
Husayn Receives 'Arafat 12 Nov *[Amman]* 25

Palestinian Affairs

PFLP, DFLP Criticize Amman Summit Resolutions *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 26
'Arafat Congratulates New Tunisian President *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 26
'Abbas Press Statement on 'Arafat USSR Visit *[Algiers VOP]* 26

OPEC Affairs

Response to Production Monitoring Plan 'Positive' *[Vienna OPECNA]* 26

Committee Continues Travels *[Vienna OPECNA]* 27

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Libyan Official in Algiers for Bilateral Talks 28
Received by Assembly Speaker 28
Received by Interior Minister 28

Chad

'Armed Peace' Said To Reign in Ndjamena *[AFP]* 28
Foreign Minister Leaves for Kountche Funeral 28

Egypt

Italian Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo 29
Holds Talks With Mubarak 29
Comments on Talks, Visit 29
Iraqi Military Affairs Minister Arrives 8 Nov 29
Debt Rescheduling Secured With U.S., France *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 5 Nov]* 29
Agreement Signed With Spain 30
Mubarak Comments on Gulf War, Peace Conference *[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 7 Nov]* 30
Military Official Discusses Missile Production 32
Construction of Uranium-Producing Plant Studied 32

Libya

Al-Muntasir Greets New Tunisian Prime Minister 32
Ties With Tunisia Reaffirmed 32
Algerian Energy Minister Nabi Begins Visit 33
Signs Accord on Natural Gas 33
Departs 11 Nov 33
Algerian Information Minister Begins Visit 33
Visits New Information Office 33
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi 34
Departs 12 Nov 34

Sudan

SPLA Claims Victories in Blue Nile Province 34
2 Government Posts 'Overrun' *[Radio SPLA]* 34
Kurmuk Garrison Captured *[Radio SPLA]* 34

Tunisia

Mestiri Says Foreign Policy Unchanged *[KUNA]* 34
Appeals in Islamic Tendency Case Considered 35
Cabinet Studies Draft Budget for 1988 35

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Saudi Arabia

YAR President Salih Ends Visit, Departs 38

United Arab Emirates

Statement Announces Ties Restored With Egypt 38

Yemen Arab Republic

Al-Iryani on Iran, Soviet View of Resolution 598 *[London AL-HAWADITH 6 Nov]* 38

IRAQ

RCC, Ba'th Party Command Discuss Summit 40
Further Reportage on Gulf Combat Operations 40
Communique No 2,909 Issued 40
Communique No 2,910 Issued 41
5th Maritime Target 'Destroyed' 41
Greek Tanker Damaged, Abandoned *[AFP]* 41

ISRAEL

Peres Wants Soviet Jewry Issue on Summit Agenda 43
SDI Missile Proposal 'Serious Disappointment' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Nov]* 43
'Outright Denial' on Military Links With Iran 43
Foreign Policy Expected To Support Iraq *[HADASHOT 13 Nov]* 44
Iraq 'Interested' in Ties *[DAVAR 12 Nov]* 44
East Jerusalem Press on Arab Summit Results 44
Rabin Discusses Nuclear Weapons, Transfer Policy *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 12 Nov]* 45
High-Ranking Japanese Trade Delegation Arrives *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Nov]* 45
Tamir Notes Change in Policy 46
Shamir Meets With Delegation 46
Sharon on Compliance to Boycott *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Nov]* 46
RAKAH Leaders Report on Visit to Moscow *[HA'ARETZ 12 Nov]* 46
Delegation's Departure to Moscow Postponed *[MA'ARIV 12 Nov]* 46

JORDAN

Interior Minister on West Bank Situation *[London AL-HAWADITH 6 Nov]* 48

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Speech to Nation 12 Nov *[VOL]* 49
Al-Huss Comments on Speech *[RFL]* 50
Junblatt Sees Off Volunteers Departing for Libya *[RFL]* 50
Syrians Tighten Security in Tripoli, Al-Mina *[VOL]* 50
Resistance Group Claims 15 Casualties in South 50
Nasirite, Palestinians Discuss Camps Situation 50
Amal-Palestinian Clashes Erupt in Eastern Sidon *[RFL]* 51
Sa'adah Discusses Syrians, Government Crisis *[London Al-TADAMUN 7 Nov]* 51

SYRIA

Al-Shar' Calls Summit Resolutions 'Positive' *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 53
Notes 'Reservations' on Summit *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 53
'Official' Source on 'Strong' Ties With Iran 53

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Presidium Endorses Political Party Decree 54
Political Parties Provision 54
Najibullah Honors Soviet Units With Banner 56
Najibullah Attends Soviet Embassy GOSR Reception 56
Najibullah Participates in GOSR Celebrations *[cross-reference]* 56
Keshtmand Speaks to Activists on USSR Visit 56
Amin Returns From Visits to Poland, Bulgaria 57

Missiles, Arms Bought From Former Extremists 57
Armed Forces Clashes With Resistance Reported 57
Border Infiltrators Intercepted 57
Group in Konduz 'Crushed' 57
9 'Terrorists' Captured 58

Bangladesh

Nationwide Violence Reported; New Strike Called *[AFP]* 58
Ershad Says 'Stern Measures' To Be Taken 59
Foreign Minister Chowdhury Visits Turkey *[cross-reference]* 59

India

Gandhi Speaks on Pakistan's Nuclear Program 59
Defense Minister Reports on Border Attacks 60

Iran

Supreme War Support Council Message to Nation 60
Letter Sent to Khomeyni 62
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Sermon 62
Praises Mobilization Forces 63
Receives Envoy to PRC 64
Musavi: Amman Summit 'Treason' Against Arabs 64
Musavi Addresses Kerman Residents 11 Nov 64
Musavi Returns to Tehran 65
Tehran Commentary on Arab Summit 'Tragedy' 65
IRGC Minister on Military Self-Sufficiency 66
IRGC Spokesman on 'Desperate' U.S. Situation 67
Naval Commander Views U.S. Intentions in Gulf 68
Tehran Radio Comments on U.S. Ships in Gulf 68
Lebanese Paper Reports U.S. Message to Tehran *[Beirut AL-SAFIR 11 Nov]* 69
Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Pakistan 69
Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for SFRY 69
Delegation Meets Officials in Lebanon, Syria 69
Agriculture Minister Returns From FAO Session 70
Majlis Approves More Articles of Labor Law 70
Basiji Students Leave for War Fronts 70
Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue 70
Communique No 3018 70
Iraqis Die in Chuwartah Shelling 71
Jets 'Heavily' Bomb Enemy 71

Pakistan

Iran's Mo'ayyeri Meets Ziaul Haq, Junejo 12 Nov *[Tehran]* 71
Junejo Addresses Tribal Assembly on Afghanistan 72
'Headway' Made at Afghan Talks 72
Paper Analyzes Siachen Conflict With India *[THE MUSLIM 22 Oct]* 72

Sri Lanka

Councils Bill, Amendment Passed by Parliament 74
Smoke Bomb Causes Panic in Colombo 13 Nov *[AFP]* 75
25 Killed by LTTE Land Mine in Cheddikulam 75
Peacekeeping Operations Continue in Jaffna *[Delhi]* 75

13 November Middle East and South Asia Review

LD131411 [Editorial Report]

Arab Summit Conference

Iraqi, Syrian Reaction—INA carried the texts of five resolutions passed by the Arab Summit in Amman. The resolutions condemn Iran's "flagrant aggression" against Iraq; "strongly support" UN Resolution 598; express solidarity with the Gulf states, especially Kuwait; deplore Iranian "riots and sedition" during the pilgrimage season; and remove the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Egypt from the purview of the Arab League.

A joint meeting of the RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command chaired by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn expressed "extreme satisfaction" wth the resolutions and noted that they evince a proper "sense of responsibility and awareness" of the Iranian threat to pan-Arab security, INA reported. The leading Iraqi bodies also praised Jordanian King Husayn's "great efforts" to make the summit a success.

In remarks cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said that the summit resolutions were a positive means of "channeling Arab efforts and resources" against Israel; however, he criticized Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for not referring to Syrian "reservations." Al-Shar', who was speaking to a press conference in Damascus, reiterated Syria's objection to expanding the Iran-Iraq conflict into an Arab-Iranian war and declared that efforts to undermine Syrian-Iranian relations will fail. The foreign minister downplayed the contacts between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, noting that they dealt primarily with the war and not with bilateral concerns, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* revealed that Syria has received 2.5 billion dollars for "reconciliation" with Iraq.

Other Reaction—The DFLP and the PFLP criticized the meeting for violating the decisions of previous summits, Radio Monte Carlo reported. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement cited by Tehran radio assailed the "reactionary Arab countries" meeting in Jordan for lining up with the United States and its regional "dependents" on the subject of the war. Furthermore, the statement declared that the decision favoring the reestablishment of ties with Egypt is a shameful move toward "surrendering" Islamic lands.

Jordan-PLO Relations—Jordanian King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met to discuss bilateral relations and how to resume their dialogue, Voice of Palestine radio reported. 'Arafat also thanked King Husayn for his work to bring about a successful summit, Amman radio noted. According to the Amman paper *Al-Dustur*, 'Arafat revealed that the two sides have decided to convene a meeting of the joint committee for supporting Palestinians in the "occupied territories" 23 November. 'Arafat also referred to a "new, positive attitude" between the PLO and Syria, the paper reported. According to INA, 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad from Amman 13 November.

Gulf Conflict

Battle Reports—An Iraqi air strike "destroyed" a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 13 November, a statement carried by Voice of the Masses announced. Iraqi warplanes also struck "accurate, effective" blows against four other such targets 12 November, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. AFP reported that a Greek-owned supertanker loaded with Iranian crude was "ablaze and drifting" near Khark Island after having been attacked by Iraqi aircraft 11 and 12 November.

Regarding the land war, IRNA announced that Iranian warplanes "heavily bombed" Iraqi troop concentrations on the southern front 13 November. A communique reported by the agency the previous day noted that Iranian air strikes inflicted "heavy losses" on an Iraqi garrison in Irbil Province. In Al-Sulaymaniyah, Kurdish fighters killed or wounded more than 500 Iraqi troops who were attempting to recapture the Qarah Dagh heights, Tehran radio reported.

Diplomacy—During a stopover in Rome, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad Larijani told Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti that an Iranian envoy, whose name was not disclosed, has been designated to hold talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, ANSA reported. The case of the three Italians kidnapped by Iraqi Kurdish forces was also discussed, the agency added.

Iran

The Supreme Council for War Support issued a 10-point call for action to "speed up the enemy's defeat," IRNA reported 13 November. The message to the Iranian nation urged people to volunteer for duty at the fronts; to support the war effort financially; and to give priority to the war by directing civilian and military efforts toward planning and implementing operations to inflict "heavy blows" on the enemy.

A message from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni carried by Tehran television also called on all sectors of society to work for victory in the "imposed war" by implementing "without delay" all decisions of the Supreme Council for War Support. The message came in response to the Council's letter requesting that Khomeyni offer "guidance" regarding a call to prepare "some necessary detachments" for a "series of consecutive and effective operations on all fronts."

Israel

"Official sources in Jerusalem" cited by IDF radio reiterated Israel's "outright denial" of military ties with Iran. The denial came in response to repeated accusations from officials in Washington and Cairo that Israel is continuing to supply weapons to Iran, the radio reported.

Libya

Relations With Tunisia—The JANA international affairs editor stressed "clearly and unequivocally" that Libya trusts the new Tunisian Government. The JANA editor accused the United States of trying to "spread poison between brothers" and noted that both Libya and Tunisia are capable of solving their own problems without "foreign intervention."

Cooperation With Algeria—Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Algerian Transportation Minister Rachid Benyelles and Algerian Information Minister Bachir Rouis, JANA reported. Following a visit to a new Algerian information office in Tripoli, Rouis noted that the two countries have reached agreement on media cooperation, the agency added.

Tunisia

In remarks cited by Tunis radio, President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali urged the Council of Ministers to work hard to create a "prosperous" country. Ben Ali was addressing a meeting during which the full cabinet considered various issues, particularly those relating to economic development and the budget for 1988, the radio reported.

The State Security Court is considering the appeals of five defendants sentenced in the Islamic Tendency Movement case, Tunis radio reported, noting that the proceedings have been continued until 23 November.

Syria-USSR

General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and defense minister, received a Soviet delegation headed by Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and deputy defense minister, Damascus radio reported, noting the officials discussed ways to strengthen cooperation and friendship.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further on Amman Extraordinary Arab Summit

Al-Asad To Visit Tehran

JN111612 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Nov 87 pp 1, 19

[By Ahmad al-Jarallah]

[Excerpts] Amman—A minisummit has been held in the suite of King Husayn in the Plaza Hotel in Amman. This minisummit was attended by the Kuwaiti amir, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, President Saddam Husayn, President Hafiz al-Asad, President Chadli Bendjedid, and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. After 5 hours of lengthy, sincere, and strenuous deliberations, this minisummit produced the surprise of the 2d day of the Amman extraordinary Arab summit. A complete reconciliation took place between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. This reconciliation, which was preceded by painstaking efforts by more than one Arab party, has been enhanced by the decision to immediately resume diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Damascus. [passage omitted]

Al-Siyasah has learned that as a result of this reconciliation, the summit will entrust President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Tehran to convince its rulers to accept UN Security Council Resolution No 598. [passage omitted]

Al-Mirghani Addresses Summit

JN101737 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 10 Nov (PETRA)—Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has said that King Husayn's analysis in his speech at the beginning of the summit was exhaustive and objective. Al-Mirghani said the speech dealt with all the challenges facing the Arab nation, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. In a speech at the third closed session of the extraordinary Arab summit today, His Excellency Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani said: We in Sudan believe that the Iraqi-Iranian war exhausts both countries' human and material resources and that its prolongation will not serve either country's interest. He added: This war is a waste of resources which could have been used to confront the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation, specifically the Zionist enemy which usurped beloved Palestine, dispersed its people, and desecrated Jerusalem.

Al-Mirghani stressed the need to immediately halt this war and to settle the conflict politically. He praised Iraq's response to all the efforts and initiatives for ending this war. He said that Iran continues to be intransigent, insists on prolonging the war, and disregards all the efforts that have been exerted in this respect, the latest being UN Security Council Resolution 598. Al-Mirghani said Sudan views this resolution as a sound framework for halting the war and settling the conflict under the canopy of international legitimacy.

His Excellency Chairman al-Mirghani said: We in Sudan denounce Iran's attempts to expand the war through its repeated aggressions against fraternal Kuwait. He added: We support Kuwait with all our capabilities to safeguard its security which is part of our own. We also condemn the Mecca seditions which sought to undermine security in fraternal Saudi Arabia which had spared no efforts in conducting a peaceful and secure pilgrimage for all pilgrims. Al-Mirghani added: Not content with only this, Iran has exceeded its bounds by firing a missile against a densely-populated quarter in Baghdad while the summit was convening here. This missile killed innocent Arab citizens in fraternal Iraq.

Al-Mirghani affirmed that the Arab leaders are duty-bound to emerge from this meeting with resolutions reaffirming their solidarity against the continuation of this war. These resolutions, he said, should also pave the way for an immediate halt to hostilities and the settlement of the conflict within the framework of international legitimacy which is embodied in the implementation of all the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 598. Al-Mirghani said: The Arab nation continues to be seriously threatened by the Israeli enemy who usurped all of Palestine, annexed the Golan, occupied southern Lebanon, and annexed Jerusalem and proclaimed it as the eternal capital of its racist entity.

Al-Mirghani affirmed that Sudan still views the Fes plan as the appropriate framework for the settlement of the conflict and the attainment of just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He said that the convocation of an international peace conference with the participation of the five UN Security Council permanent members and all the parties concerned in the conflict is the way to achieve peace under the canopy of international legitimacy. He said that Sudan is aware of the obstacles hampering the convocation of an international conference. He added that the attainment of Arab solidarity will eliminate these obstacles.

On the situation in Lebanon, Al-Mirghani said: Sudan strongly supports Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. Sudan also supports the Lebanese people's heroic confrontation of the treacherous Zionist onslaught in occupied southern Lebanon and calls on the Lebanese people to set aside their differences and achieve national unity.

His Excellency Chairman al-Mirghani said: Pan-Arab security is an indivisible whole and Egypt's departure from joint Arab action has greatly impaired the balance of power with our enemies. Al-Mirghani added: We will not be exaggerating if we say that one of the main factors which encouraged our enemies to proceed with their evil doings is their realization that Egypt is no longer part of the Arab balance of power. Al-Mirghani said: Under its

present leadership, Egypt has demonstrated through many incidents time and again that it supports Arab solidarity. From this premise, we believe that it is necessary to find a formula for Egypt's return that will put behind the incidents of the past and secure its return so it may assume its role in our Arab action in accordance with Arab conventions which must have precedence, or at least priority, over any other agreements.

Al-Mirghani said Sudan allots great importance to Arab-African cooperation. This is because it is a south-south cooperation based on strategic considerations which transcend the transient financial and economic aspects of joint cooperation and action. Al-Mirghani said that the circumstances which prevented Arab-African cooperation were exceptional ones. We all should seek to overcome them because they have allowed the Israeli enemy to penetrate some African countries and to resume diplomatic relations with them. The Israeli enemy is assiduously working to resume its relations with other countries, to enhance its eocnomic, cultural, and technical relations with these countries, and to weaken these countries' relations with Arab countries. That's why we must approach this issue within the framework of the supreme pan-Arab interest and intensify our efforts to overcome the obstacles which prevented Arab-African cooperation from being launched as we had wished.

Concluding his speech, His Excellency Chairman al-Mirghani stressed that Sudan is ready to play any role or assume any task that may be entrusted to it to enhance pan-Arab security.

Mestiri Speaks at Summit

JN102049 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 10 Nov (PETRA)—Mahmoud Mestiri, Tunisian minister of foreign affairs and head of Tunisia' delegation to the summit conference, has said: Our meetings in Jordan under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Husayn is an expression of the appreciation and respect that all our countries—leaders and peoples—harbor for his majesty's positive role for the sake of Arab solidarity. In a speech delivered at today's session, Mestiri said that the speech delivered by His Majesty King Husayn on the evening of 8 November reflects his good efforts through a sound and profound analysis of Arab issues and explanation of ways to tackle them.

Mestiri said: You have undoubtedly followed up the 7 November developments in Tunisia. Your honest interest and sincere affection toward Tunisia is a source of our appreciation and pride. The homeland's supreme interest necessitated that the Tunisian Constitution be applied on the issue of the vacancy of presidency after it was medically proven that the former president was unable to shoulder his responsibilities. Power was transferred in accordance with the Constitution. This was met with comprehensive national unanimity and popular welcome from all sectors and on all levels. This is because the maturity and awareness of the Tunisian people allow them to distinguish between gratefulness for a man who offered unforgettable services for the homeland and who will remain respected, honored, and given all care and the need for stability under freedom and order. Within this framework, a Cabinet was formed with Hedi Baccouche appointed as prime minister. The majority of this Cabinet was in the previous Cabinet, taking into consideration the principle of the continuity of states.

Mestiri added that His Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali announced the ground bases in his first statement. On the domestic level, these bases are democratic. They are aligned with our popular development and progress and with the people's aspirations toward responsible participation in running their affairs. On the external level, these bases reflect Tunisia's eagerness to honor its international commitments and to maintain its good relations and international cooperation in the service of our fateful issues. The Palestine question, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, and the soundness of Arab security top the list of these issues.

Mestiri affirmed Tunisia's resolve to continue to support the institutions of joint Arab action, headed by the Arab League. He said: When you chose our country as a headquarters for the Arab League, we pledged to care for it impartially, honestly, and sincerely.

Concluding his speech, the Tunisian foreign minister and head of the Tunisian delegation to the conference said: Our meeting in dear Jordan under His Majesty King Husayn is an expression of the appreciation and respect that all our countries—leaders and peoples—harbor for his majesty's constructive role for the sake of Arab solidarity. He added: The speech delivered by his majesty reflects these good efforts through its sound and profound analysis of the Arab issues and explanation of means of tackling them.

'Arafat Meets With Arab Leaders

JN102017 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, is continuing his political activites and his meetings with the heads of the Arab delegations to the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman. Last night, he met with his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. Talks centered on the need to exert every effort to promote Arab solidarity to confront the fateful challenges facing the Arab nation. They also discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question in both the Arab and international renas.

Furthermore, they reviewed the need to provide the necessary support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to establish a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Abu 'Ammar also reviewed with his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the organized annihilation campaign by the Zionist enemy against our people inside and outside the occupied homeland. They also focused on the grave escalation of the Iraq-Iran war as well as the need to intensify efforts to stop that war.

Abu 'Ammar also met at his place of residence with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince. Talks centered on Arab efforts to promote Arab solidarity and strengthen the Arab position so it can confront the serious challenges facing it at this stage. They also discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question both in the Arab and international arenas, especially the organized annihilation campaign against our people inside and outside occupied Palestine by the Zionist enemy.

Abu 'Ammar also met at his place of residence with Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting, they discussed the situation in the occupied territories in light of the continued Zionist repression against our steadfast Palestinian people. They touched on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and developments in the Palestine question. They also discussed the dangers resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war in light of Iran's insistence on continuing this war.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn yesterday morning. They discussed the serious esclation in the Arabian Gulf as a result of the Iranian leadership's continued intransigence, its refusal to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598, and its rejection of international and Arab peace initiatives. Talks also centered on the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, esecially the repressive and terrorist campaigns against the Palestinian people inside occupied Palestine as well as the continued Zionist aggressions against our people's camps in Lebanon. They also discussed several issues of common interest. Brother Abu 'Ammar thanked His Excellency President Saddam Husayn for his support and that of Iraq for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. He wished victory for fraternal Iraq and progress and prosperity for the fraternal Iraqi people.

Abu 'Ammar also met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Amman on 8 November. Talks centered on the need to exert every effort to make the summit a success to strengthen Arab solidarity and step up Arab struggle against the challenges facing our Arab nation. Abu 'Ammar also reviewed with Brother Chedli Klibi the latest developments in the Palestine question both in the Arab and international arenas. They did so in light of Arab and friendly international efforts to secure favorable conditions to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East to be attended by the PLO on an equal footing with other parties. They also discussed the dangers resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the Iranian leadership's intransigence and its rejection of Iraqi, Arab, and international peace initiatives to end the war.

Al-'Attas Speaks at Summit

JN111447 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has delivered the speech of the two parts of Yemen at the Arab extraordinary summit conference. At the outset of his address, he expressed gratitude and appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn's initiative to host the conference. He also expressed thanks for the efforts exerted to prepare for this summit to create the optimum condition which ensures success of its goals—goals on which the Arab nation's peoples pin great hopes. In his address, he called on everyone to rise above marginal differences to a level parallel to, if not higher than, the terrible events and developments and emerge with practical and clear resolutions to them.

He said: The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and its escalation will lead to its expansion to other Arab countries. From the beginning, our country warned against the dangers of the war. It wastes the capabilities and energies of the two countries and of both fraternal and neighborly peoples. We repeatedly demanded an end to this futile war which only serves the lurking enemies. During the past years of the war, Yemen spared no effort in calling for and endeavoring to end this war and to respect sovereignty. Yemen also called for refraining from occupying others' land by force, and to resort to peaceful dialogue and negotiation on any issue regardless of its nature by basing this on international law.

At the same time, we denounce and condemn the aggressions to which fraternal Kuwait was subjected. We assert that these aggressions constitute a dangerous turning point which must be stopped.

He added that the central question of our conference is the question of our Palestinian people. They defend themselves with their blood, with their adherence to the land, and with their roots which are deep in the land and in the heart of history. They are facing an ugly and cruel enemy represented by Israel and the United States. This enemy is trying by all means and methods to cancel their existence, confiscate their rights, and obliterate their national identity to impose terrorism and hegemony on the Arab people.

He said: If we admit that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, according to the Arab summit and international resolutions, then it must be put on an equal footing with the other parties to the dispute in an international Middle East peace conference. It must be protected from the extortion attempts which Israel and the United States are practicing through rejecting PLO participation in an international conference.

He added: Joint Arab action does not stem from a vacuum. We have a lot of charters, expertise, and previous Arab summit resolutions. All these tackled several important Arab issues and formulated common concepts. It is a propitious opportunity to call here for the implementation of these resolutions and to abide by them. We mean by this the Fes Summit resolutions. We in Yemen reiterated our call for:

1. We should abide by the resolutions issued by the previous Arab summit conferences, implement them, and consolidate them with whatever will restore effective Arab solidarity and reactivate the spirit of joint Arab action. We stress the importance of regulating and effecting the mechanism of joint Arab action which is represented in the Arab League and its institutions.

2. We should work in the direction of implementing UN Security Council Resolution 598 as a whole to end the war, withdraw the forces, and start peaceful negotiations to solve the problems between Iraq and Iran. We also call for the withdrawal of all military fleets and foreign ones from Gulf waters and the elimination of the causes of tension in the region.

3. It is necessary to reach a unified Arab position on the idea of holding the Middle East peace conference. This conference must have full authority and must be able to attain a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestine question so that the Palestinian people's rights to return home and to self-determination are guaranteed.

4. We should provide all forms of backing and assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people to liberate occupied southern Lebanon, to restore their unity, sovereignty, Arabness, security, and stability, and overcome their economic problems.

He also hoped the Arab nation's capabilities and energies will be united to reinforce its efforts to confront the surrounding challenges and dangers. He also hoped the Arab summit would be successful and its resolutions would meet the Arab nation's aspirations and hopes.

Summit 'Reconciliations' Noted

JN111047 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Nov 87 pp 1, 21

[By the *Al-Dustur* press team at the Arab summit information center in Amman]

[Excerpts] Amman—Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs, leaders of the Arab delegations to the extraordinary summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord, held two closed sessions yesterday at the Plaza Hotel which lasted 7 hours. The sessions were held in a positive atmosphere dominated by the spirit of Amman and the concern for the higher Arab interests. [passage omitted]

On the level of reconciliations, a closed meeting was held yesterday at King Husayn's suite attended by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. All signs indicate that the summit has succeeded in achieving a historic reconciliation between the two leaders and an agreement on the steps to be taken to settle the differences between them. Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn held a separate meeting last night, which is the first of its kind since the beginning of the Amman summit. Observers have described this bilateral meeting as the good fruit of the summit and the result of the persevering efforts which were exerted by the Arab leaders to achieve rapprochement between the two presidents and open a new page in the relations between the two countries.

It has been learned that Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting yesterday morning with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in the presence of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Syrian-Iraqi relations and ways to bring the Arab summit to a successful conclusion were the center of talks during this meeting.

Another meeting took place last night including His Majesty King Husayn, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. It has been learned that this tripartite meeting, which was held at the initiative of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, centered on Jordanian-Palestinian relations. This was the second meeting yesterday bringing together King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. The first meeting was limited to the two sides. A responsible Iraqi sources said after the second meeting that President Saddam Husayn's efforts have succeeded in restoring amity between His Majesty King Husayn and 'Arafat. [passage omitted]

Ramadan on Egypt, Syria, War

LD111113 Kuwait KUNA in English 0932 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 11 (KUNA)—Iraq has suggested that the Arab summit should dispatch a delegation headed by conference president, King Husayn of Jordan to the U.S. and Soviet Union to brief their leaders on summit resolutions and stress the need to enforcing a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, it was reported here Wednesday. Iraqi First Deputy Premier and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Taha Yasin Ramadan, told a press interview published in the daily *Al-Anba'* today that his country had turned the element of time into a factor of strength both on the war and the

domestic fronts. Ramadan added that Iraq is determined to restore full diplomatic links with Egypt at the end of the summit despite the final summit resolution on this thorny subject.

The official pointed out that Iraq was leading the current campaign to restore Egypt to the Arab fold. He added a consensus is not necessary as the decision to sever links with Cairo in 1979 was taken by a majority vote because the motion had failed to draw full support. He was alluding to the objections of Sudan, Somalia and Omar, to a break with Cairo. "Baghdad will resume relations with Cairo immediately after the summit and regardless of the results of the current efforts to acquire unanimity for the motion," the key Iraqi official stressed. He noted that Iraq has made its approval of a Soviet-proposed international disengagement force in the Iran-Iraq war and security safeguards to freedom of navigation in the Gulf conditional on the consent of all Arab Gulf states to the suggestions. Another term, he pointed out, is that any such international arrangements should not restrict Iraqi military activities.

The Iraqi official noted "a positive change in Syria's stance towards the conflict since the start of the summit but this became all the more evident in the subsequent sessions." Syria, Ramadan added, is no more insisting that Iran was not the aggressor and Damascus is trying to fall in line with the Arab consensus. "But this does not mean that Syria has totally reversed its position, though Iraq senses signs of a changing Syrian attitude," Ramadan said. He linked any "Syrian-Iraqi conciliation to Damascus's policy on the Gulf war, particularly Syria's approval, or not, of an effective Arab resolution giving firm backing to Iraq and any practical attitudes which Damascus could take after the summit.

Ramadan emphasized that Iraq will not settle for less than "an enforceable and dynamic summit resolution not only designed to end the conflict but effectively deal with any future Iranian aggression." The top Iraqi official expressed satisfaction at the progress of summit talks and praised the collective spirit dominating the meetings.

Ramadan said Iraq supports the formation of a nine-member summit delegation to brief officials in Washington and Moscow on the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit, especially if a resolution on the Iran-Iraq war was adopted. He pointed out that Jordan's King Husayn is the most likely candidate to head the delegation, which will also comprise Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Yemen Arab Republic, Iraq, Syria, Algeria and the PLO. Ramadan emphasized that the delegation should seek to influence the superpowers' position ahead of their summit in Washington next month. "There should be a unified position embodied in a summit resolution exceeding all conventional condemnation of the continuation of the conflict," the senior Iraqi official went on. He explained that a firm Arab stance on the Gulf War would deny Iran its often used ploy in mobilizing Iranian masses for the war, that the support given it by some Arab states was evidence that it was waging a rightful war. Ramadan said though clear that the summit would adopt a resolution in favor of Iraq. "Baghdad will not settle for the minimum, a commitment by all Arab states to the common defense pact."

"This not only means a ban on the sale and provision of arms to Tehran, but an end to silent observance of the conflict. It is time all Arab states outlined their positions," the first deputy premier stressed. Failing this, he warned that Iraq will insist that the summit's final communique should point out a disagreement on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Bendjedid Receives Leaders

LD111349 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, November 11 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid conferred Tuesday here with the emir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The president of the Republic also audienced the Saudi crown prince, 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Aziz. In addition, the head of state received the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi.

Bilateral Meetings Denied

JN111048 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Radio team dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The drafting committee stemming from the extraordinary Arab summit continued its meetings until an early hour today and resumed its meetings this morning. The Arab summit will hold its final session during which it will issue a final communique and the resolutions that were adopted. Afterward, the summit will be declared closed.

Commenting on reports disseminated by news agencies and some papers on bilateral meetings between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the spokesman for the Sryian Arab delegation has stated that a bilateral meeting was not held between President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The spokesman added that they met in fuller and inner meetings which were held within the framework of the summit.

Arab Summit Final Statement

JN111324 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1137 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Final statement issued by the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman and read by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi—live]

[Text] Pursuant to the will of the Arab countries' leaders expressed in the resolution the Arab League Council adopted in its extraordinary session which resumed in Tunis on 26 Muharram 1408 Hegira, corresponding to 20 September 1987, and in response to an invitation from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Jordanian capital of Amman hosted an extraordinary session of the Arab summit which convened from 17-20 Rabi' al-Awwal 1408, corresponding to 8-11 November 1987.

From the premise of our historical responsibility and pan-Arab principles; based on the relations of brotherhood and the interconnection of security, political, and economic interests and the interconnection of history and civilizion; out of an awareness of the sensitive and difficult stage the Arab homeland is experiencing and of the challenges against the Arab homeland's present and future which pose a threat to its existence; and realizing that the state of division and fragmentation causes a weakness that dissipates the Arab nation's resources and exhausts its potentialities, the issue of Arab solidarity has been the focus of the Arab leaders' attention. They discussed its various aspects and pinpointed its weak and strong points. They stressed the need to support and enhance it and allotted it priority. Their viewpoints were in agreement on this issue and they agreed that Arab solidarity is the only way to achieve the Arab nation's dignity and pride and to ward off danger and harm from it.

The leaders unanimously agreed to overcome differences and to eliminate the causes of weakness and factors of dismemberment and division. From the premise of their loyalty to their homeland and their genuine affiliation to their nationalism, they decided to adopt Arab solidarity as a basis for a joint Arab action whose objective is to embody the unity of their stand, build the capabilities of the Arab nation, and provide it with factors of strength and impregnability.

After listening to His Majesty King Husayn's speech at the first closed session of the summit, the leaders decided to consider the speech, in which his majesty launched the slogan of reconciliation and accord as the title of the summit, as an official document of the summit. They reiterated their abidance by the need to support Arab-African cooperation. They condemned the terrorism and racial discrimination which the racist regime in South Africa is carrying out. The also reiterated their support for the struggle of the people in South Africa and Namibia.

In adherence to the Arab League Charter, the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and the Arab solidarity charter; to emphasize the determination to protect pan-Arab security and to safeguard Arab territory; and in an atmosphere filled with the spirit of fraternity and love which prevailed at the Amman summit, the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the Gulf region topped the summit agenda. The leaders expressed their concern over the continuation of the war and expressed their dissatisfaction with the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing it and on going too far in provoking and threatening the Arabian Gulf states.

The conference condemned Iran for occupying part of Iraqi territory and its procrastination in accepting UN Security Council Resolution 598. The conferees called on Iran to accept and fully implement this resolution in accordance with the sequence of its clauses. They appealed to the international community to assume its responsibilities, exert effective efforts, and adopt the necessary measures to make the Iranian regime respond to the peace calls.

The conference also announced its solidarity with Iraq and its appreciation of its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 and its response to all peace initiatives. It also stressed its solidarity with and support for Iraq in protecting its territory and waters and in defending its legitimate rights.

The leaders reviewed the developments in the Gulf area and the serious consequences resulting from Iranian threats, provocations, and aggressions. The conference announced its solidarity with Kuwait in confronting the Iranian regime's aggression. It also announced its denunciation of the bloody criminal incidents perpetrated by Iranians in the holy mosque of Mecca. The conference affirmed its support for Kuwait in all of the measures it has taken to protect its territory and waters and to guarantee its security and stability. The conference announced its support for Kuwait in confronting the Iranian regime's threats and aggressions.

The conference also affirmed its complete support for Saudi Arabia and its full support for the measures taken by Saudi Arabia to provide a suitable atmosphere so pilgrims may perform pilgrimage rites in peace and humility and to prevent any encroachment on the sanctity of the holy mosque and Muslims' feelings. The leaders affirmed their rejection of any riotous acts in holy places that would violate pilgrims' security and safety and encroach on the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia. The conference calls on Islamic countries and governments to adopt this stand and to stand against incorrect practices which contradict Islamic teachings.

The conference also discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and reviewed its developments in Arab and international areas. The conference reiterated that the Palestinian cause is the essence and basis of the conflict and that peace in the Middle East can only be acheived through

regaining all occupied Arab territory, particularly Jerusalem, through restoring the Palestinian people's national, inalienable rights and through resolving the Palestinian issue from all its aspects.

The summit announces that reinforcing the Arabs' capability, building their intrinsic strength, entrenching their solidarity, and embodying the unity of their stands are essential factors to confront the Israeli danger threatening the entire Arab nation and exposing its existence and future to harm and danger. Within the framework of supporing peaceful efforts and attempts to achieve a just, permanent peace in the Middle East within international legitimacy and UN resolutions on the basis of regaining all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, the leaders support the convocation of an international peace conference under UN auspices and the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate, representative, on an equal footing, as well as the permanent Security Council members. This is because the international conference is the only appropriate way to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in a peaceful, just, and comprehensive settlement.

The leaders expressed deep admiration and appreciation to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territoreis and praise their steadfastness, struggle, and their adherence to their land and renew their commitment to support them. The leaders discussed the Lebanese crisis and its tragic complications for the fraternal Arab Lebanese people. The leaders emphasized their concern for Lebanon's national unity, its Arabism, and unity of territory. They also affirmed endeavors to help Lebanon overcome its crisis and restore its sovereignty and welfare.

The leaders also discussed the issue of international terrorism. They voiced condemnation of all forms of international terrorism regardless of its origin. They affirmed their conviction of the justice of the peoples' struggle to achieve independence and sovereignty and restore their freedom and legitimate rights. The leaders believe that the prerequisites, demands, and conditions of pan-Arab security cannot be realized except through full solidarity covering the entire Arab homeland and enabling the mobilization of the Arab nation's capabilities and resources to achieve pan-Arab objectives. The leaders also believe in the unity of hope, aspirations, and common views regarding the dangers threatening Arab existence and future in terms of evil and hostile intentions.

Thus, the leaders decided that diplomatic relations between any Arab League member state and the Arab Republic of Egypt is a sovereign act decided by each state in accordance with its constitution and laws.

The summit reviewed the historical relations between the two divine religions, Islam and Christianity, embodied in Jerusalem, the symbol of peace. The summit also reviewed Israel's practices and its exposed attempts at blackmail. The summit calls on the member states to intensify dialogue with the Vatican to gain its support. The summit also calls on His Majesty King Husayn, the summit's chairman, to undertake contacts with the Vatican on behalf of the Arab leaders.

The leaders express their gratitude to the generous Jordanian people and their great king for their warm hospitality, reception, and perfect preparations. They also express appreciation of His Majesty King Husayn's wise leadership which created a clear, brotherly climate for the summit and facilitated its success. Thank you. [applause]

Husayn Speaks at Final Session

JN111325 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1153 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn, chairman of the extraordinary Arab summit, at the summit's closing session at the Royal Cultural Center in Amman—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses, Brothers: Praise be to Almighty God who has granted us success and helped us and who facilitated for us the means for meeting and for agreement: meeting on one level in a unique and special summit after a long period of waiting and agreement on the word of justice, goodness, and righteousness.

We came in apprehension and we were the subject of doubts. Sights were set upon us and hearts were turned to us in expectation. Almighty God chose to be kind to us, gave us serenity, and granted us his care when he shrouded us in a climate of amity and illuminated our vision. Our sight became clear after long years of cloudiness followed by darkness. The road became straight when previously it had branched and the paths had become entangled. We ourselves became entangled and separated along different lines until we almost lost ourselves and lost the reality of our nation.

We now emerge from this summit having overcome the complexes, residues, and faults of the near past. We have substituted the higher pan-Arab interests of our nation for narrow national [qutriyah] gains and benefits. Thus, we have safeguarded the interests of our divided countries by giving priority to the interests of the whole nation. If we had continued as we were we would have lost both interests. We thus emerge now as an Arab nation with a united voice, stands, and objectives, with every inch of its land dear to the entire nation. There is no difference between one country and another or one people and another. God has said: This your nation is one nation. [Koranic verse]

Thus beloved brothers, God has achieved what we hoped for, namely, that this summit would be a summit of reconciliation and accord. Kinfolk and friends were reassured and the doubts of the skeptics, enemies, and those who are lying in wait were proved false. All forms of threats and intimidation have failed—threats and intimidation coupled with contempt and disregard which were directed against us to frighten us, harming only children, women, and innocent people. They only led to strengthening our determination and will and made us more united and cohesive.

That has always been the way of this nation. No sooner do its differences prevail than it hastens to amity and accord. Its poet described it well when he said: If at times it fights among itself and its blood flows, it remembers the near ones and its tears flow.

Brothers, we must adopt the methods of frankness and openness to explore the facts. Thus, we will be able to prevent misunderstanding and its repercussions. This means that periodic, regular meetings should continue among all brothers on all occasions and at all levels, whether these meetings are bilateral or multilateral, to close the gaps that result from separation and breed estrangement. These gaps might reduce interest in a meeting if they endure too long. Hence the value of the summit and the eagerness to hold it on time.

Brothers, what we have realized with God's help has been a rebirth of our march. Just like every newborn, this march requires nurture, care, and continuous efforts to strengthen it and complete its development. Events have taught us to be armed with caution and to give issues their due attention to abort the schemes of the plotters and evildoers who do not want our nation to unite and to speak with one voice.

Brothers, God has provided us with goodwill and has made us rise above our differences. He has made us agree in our opinions, stands, and resolutions. This would not have been possible without the strenuous efforts of every brother of you and without your valuable endeavors, which you exerted day and night tirelessly and unstintingly. These efforts and endeavors were supported by clear minds, great motives, and logical thinking in an atmosphere of genuine brotherhood and profound understanding of the dangers that are overwhelming this nation.

I sincerely thank every brother of you for your contributions to the success of the conference and for realizing its aims. I also thank you for referring to the principles I mentioned in my speech at the first session—principles I derived from your conscience and that of the Arab nation. I am also pleased to express on your behalf and in my own name my gratitude to His Excellency Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general; to the Arab League Secretariat; and to all those who helped realize what we have reached.

In conclusion, I pray to the Almighty to bless your efforts and the results you have achieved. I pray to God to make you worthy of being the hope of this nation. Our last prayer is: Praise be to God, the Lord of mankind. May God's peace and blessngs be upon you.

Saddam on 'Frank' Summit

JN111246 Baghdad INA in English 1215 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, Nov 11, INA—President Saddam Husayn has described deliberations of the emergency Arab summit as frank, cordial and far from excitement. President Husayn expressed relief over taking part in all Arab summits, in particular the Amman summit, he added. Speaking to a number of members of Arab delegations, newsmen and INA's mission at the summit, President Husayn said, at the end of the 4th closed session which came to an end at dawn today, "the importance of this meeting emanates from the fact that we are brothers." President Husayn expressed a feeling of deep confidence, optimism and satisfaction.

"We are quite confident about the situation at the front for fifty years to come," President Husayn answered when he was asked about the situation along the front. When editor-in-chief of *Al-Qabas* Kuwaiti paper remarked "dignity of the Arabs is from Iraq's dignity," President Husayn replied "Arab dignity is from dignity of all the Arabs."

Crown Prince Visits Leaders

LD111430 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, Nov 11 (MAP)—Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed who represents King Hassan II at the works of the Arab emergency summit in the Jordanian capital visited several heads of delegations participating in the summit. Sidi Mohamed visited Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Sultan Qabus of Oman, and the chairman of the Sudanese Supreme Council Ahmad Mirghani. The Moroccan crown prince was also visited by Saudi heir apparent and first vice-president of the Saudi Ministers' Council Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Bendjedid Meets Al-'Attas

LD111505 Algiers APS in English 1353 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, November 11 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid conferred today in Amman with Abu Bakr al-'Attas, president of the Yemen Democratic Republic. On another turn, President Chadli met Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee. Talks centered on the examination of ways and means to be implemented in order to reinforce the Palestinian cause on the Arab and international scene.

Zayid, 'Aziz To Visit Cairo

JN111520 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Nov 87

(Text] It was learned from informed sources in Cairo a short while ago that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi depyty prime minister and foreign minister, will arrive in Cairo from Amman this evening to brief President Mubarak and Egyptian officials on the results of the extraordinary Arab summit.

Kuwaiti Leader, Others Leave

JN111550 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Amman—Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses and the heads of the Arab delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference, the summit of reconciliation and accord, began to leave Amman this afternoon after participating in the conference, which concluded today. His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, left Amman today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who sent him off. [passage omitted]

His Excellency Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid also left Amman today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was at the head of those who sent him off. [passage omitted]

His Excellency YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also left Amman today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was at the head of those who sent him off [passsage omitted]

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, also left Amman today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was at the head of those who sent him off. [passage omitted]

Saudi Crown Prince Departs

JN111626 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1512 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 Nov (PETRA)—His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and head of the National Guard, left Amman today after leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. Crown Prince Hasan was at the top of those who bade the Saudi crown prince farewell. [passage omitted]

Moroccan Crown Prince Leaves

JN111624 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 Nov (PETRA)—His Highness Moroccan Crown Prince Mohamed left Amman today after leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who bade the Moroccan crown prince farewell. [passage omitted]

Libya's Jallud Leaves Amman

JN111622 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1528 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 Nov (PETRA)—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud left Amman today after leading the Libyan delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. He was seen off by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information and head of the escort mission. [passage omitted]

PDRY's Al-'Attas Leaves

JN111628 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1532 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 Nov (PETRA)—His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Amman today after leading the PDRY's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who bade Al-'Attas farewell. [passage omitted]

Husayn Holds News Conference

JN111826 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1552 GMT 11 Nov 87

[News conference by King Husayn on the results of the extraordinary Arab summit, held at the press center in the Husayn Youth City in Amman—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers, at the beginning I will try to express in words my feelings at this hour of my life and that of the Arab nation in the greater Arab homeland. I begin by expressing thanks and gratitute to all the brother leaders who contributed to the summit and its success—a summit which gathered us in Amman. I refer to the continued efforts, the sense of duty and responsibility, and the magnanimity that we witnessed. All my life I have always been proud of my affiliation with this great Arab nation in addition to my being an Arab and a Hashemite belonging to this Jordanian family, which hosted the summit in Amman. I am proud of everyone and appreciate the efforts of everyone to realize this success with God's help.

For everyone in the greater Arab homeland, I say that I confidently feel that these are moments during which we share happiness for what has been realized and we share the hope for a promising future for our nation and the Arab people in the greater Arab homeland and future generations. God be praised for He guided us. And as a Jordanian Hashemite Arab, I thank God for the guidance he gave me to perform my duties with all my

brothers to close ranks, unify stands, and realize reconciliation and accord in this summit which is a great transformation and a new stride for this nation toward its aims and so it may protect its rights and the rights of coming generations. I thank the members of the Jordanian family. I am proud of belonging to this family. I appreciate what they did to prepare for this conference. I appreciate their noble feelings. Naturally, the dear Arab guests were in their own home and among their own folks and brothers.

We have lived through a long night. I ask God not to repeat this night. Now we are happy, confident, and hopeful that we are living in a new dawn all over the Arab homeland. I am particularly happy because in the eyes of the world we were one family, but a divided, weak family, unable to face the fateful challenges and dangers. Dangers are engulfing us from all sides. Many in this world are wagering on our collapse. They think we will fall into a bottomless abyss. I would like to tell you that over the past days and nights we concerted our efforts and made good endeavors so that every Arab can rest assured that every Arab official cares for this nation and endeavors to shoulder his responsibility to carry out his duties toward this nation and its future generations and in defense of our rights in this life—our full rights in the entire homeland.

I greet the Arab media representatives. In the name of all Jordanians—naturally, I also greet the Jordanian press and media—I am proud to say that we lived together the past days and hours watching and vigilant. Our hopes were realized and became reality. We should work with all our resources to preserve what we have realized and to continue our advance toward a bright, promising future, God willing. Forgive us if we we exhausted you over the past days. You have been staying among your folks and your brothers. You are in your own homes.

[Husayn, speaking in English] I would like to express my pleasure at having this opportunity to meet with our friends here today. I would like to say that at the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman I feel as I always have felt—pride in belonging to this nation, faith in its ultimate ability to overcome difficulties and face up to challenges. And I indeed was proud as were all Jordanians, as were the people of Amman, the capital and the heart of our country, to have hosted the Arab summit. Personally, I feel both proud and happy at what has been achieved and grateful to my brethren the Arab leaders who joined us here at this summit, at this difficult moment of the life of this nation, and who gave of their time and efforts with determination and vigor and sincerity—what enabled us to tackle many problems and to rise to the level of our responsibilities, hopefully to justify the faith and hopes of all Arabs throughout the Arab world.

We dealt with various important topics and issues. But to begin with we concentrated on trying to overcome the effects of many years of separation from each other, of inability to communicate with each other, and the residue of these years. I believe we succeeded in coming together as brethren shouldering responsibilities not towards the Arab world at present but future generations as well. There were main subjects that we tackled during the Arab summit. And I believe we achieved tremendous progress and covered ground on all of them.

To begin with the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Gulf, the threat that this war and its continuation represents to the Arab order and to the Arab world, if not to world peace. The need to come together so that no one and no party may be tempted to feel that through our divisions and weakness our homeland may be vulnerable. We want peace with our neighbors based on justice, on securing our rights, and recognizing the rights of others, of safeguarding our Arab territory and the rights of our people both now and tomorrow, relations based on mutual respect noninterference in the affairs of each other. And hopefully eventual fruitful cooperation for a better tomorrow for our entire area and possibly the world. But if faced with threats, that the world may realize that God willing we will face them as one, with the determination to defend our rights. I do not wish to delve into the details. I believe the concluding statement at the end of the summit covered that area adequately.

The second problem, not necessarily in order of importance, for it has been a challenge in the problem that we have faced for many years, we believe it to be the cause of instability in this entire area, the Arab-Israeli issue. Again, having begun many years ago passing through the crossroads at the Arab summit at Fes, where for the first time the entire Arab world committed itself and expressed its wish to achieve a just, honorable peace in the Middle East, to the recent efforts with which I have been proud to be associated throughout the world and the efforts of my brethren within this area to the point where our call for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council, attended by all parties to the conflict, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine to secure a just and lasting peace. Well, I believe that in this context, the Arab summit has called once again on behalf of the entire Arab world for the earliest possible convening of such a conference to achieve peace based on justice for all—a comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace.

As you well know, we have for many years tried to secure this objective and I personally for quite a period of time that has elapsed tried to suggest that such a conference is the only way, the only venue, to secure the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace based on Security Council Resolution 338, which calls for the convening of such a conference to implement Security Council Resolution 242, the preamble of which is derived from the

Charter of the United Nations and which states the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war in addition to the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

We certainly hope that these three guidelines will be the ones that will one day when the world as such can persuade those who have contributed on their side to losing chance after chance for the establishment of such a peace to move and make their contribution for its attainment. These three guidelines will enable all of us to achieve such a peace, an honorable one, a lasting one, which future generations can live under and secure and defend for all times.

Thirdly,the question of inter-Arab relations amongst members of the one family to which we belong and as they pertain to Egypt, a country which, as far as I am concerned, is in my heart and in the hearts of the majority, if not all Arabs, in terms of its position, its potential, its past, and hopefully future contributions for a better area and a better Arab world. Again the question that lingered for many years that have passed was dealt with in terms of defining clearly and for all time the question of diplomatic relations between any Arab state and Egypt as a sovereign affair that concerns each Arab state and Egypt, to deal with in the way it chooses, and not a matter that concerns either the Arab League or the Arab summit. We hope that this again is a new threshold for a gathering of the members of the one family to which we belong in a meaningful way.

Needless to say, we in Jordan have not only reestablished our relations with Egypt because we felt all along that it was a sovereign matter and a sovereign affair, and I have always believed that despite the reasons that brought about the break in the first place, we must come together with our brethren. We are happy that this is now a common understanding amongst all of us, and that at least the position is very clear regarding the rest of our Arab family. I believe it is a very constructive step and I hope that conditions will permit others to be taken in the future to see us all, all memebrs of the Arab family, working together as we have always hoped will be the case in a fruitful and meaningful and continuous basis.

Fourthly, we tackled the Lebanese problem, and the Lebanese problem is a problem that all of us feel very strongly about. We share the anguish and, if I may say so, the suffering of the people of that country. We could never share it with them in the way that they have had to endure it for so many years. But certainly our hearts are with them. Our hopes are that they will be able to overcome their differences and our view is that Lebanon must come together as an independent, sovereign state enjoying the best of relations with its sister state, Syria, that has been involved in attempting to bring about a resolution to the Lebanese problem for many years and has carried many heavy burdens as a result. That success, eventually, will come to the efforts of one and all to secure for Lebanon, the Lebaense, a future of dignity and hope and security and a feeling that their rights, collectively and individually, are secure within their country through genuine efforts, continuous dialogue, and all the help and support that we can give them to attain that worthy objective.

So we came together driven by our genuine desire to serve our nation. I've had the privilege and pleasure of meeting many of my brethren in the Arab world over the last few years discussing our problems. We saw the same threats together, we saw the same problems, but we were unable to collectively sit together and see how we could deal with them. Well, Amman was chosen for this meeting and I was honored on behalf of the Jordanian family, as one of the Jordanian family, to host this summit at this difficult moment in the life of our nation as I said. And I believe that I have the right to feel both proud and happy not out of my contribution alone but of the conributions of all equally, which made the results worthwhile and faces us now on a new threshold and at a new beginning.

I want to thank you all for your interest in being with us, to apologize for any inconvenience that any of you might have been subjected to during this difficult period in terms of the nights and days of questions on your minds and constant movement as following leads and seeking the truth. I hope that in the short statement I made I may have contributed towards emphasizing the areas on which we concentrated our efforts at this Arab summit. I wish to thank you for your time and patience. And I hope that while I was unable to be with you during this time, that the briefings and the contacts were constant between you and the representative of the Government of Jordan, including, obviously, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and others who might have helped to answer many of your questions as you progressed along.

I hope that you will always feel at home here and I'll hope that we will always have the chance to meet and welcome you with us as friends. And I hope that we will always be able to help you in any way we can to fulfill your mission and to serve the cause of bringing about a better understanding between people throughout our world. Thank you very very much indeed for your time and your patience. [applause]

[Nimr] Sulayman Nimr from *Al-Mustaqbal* magazine. Your Majesty, first of all allow me to congratulate you on the success of this summit, thanks to your efforts. Sir, may I ask you about the Arab aid to the Arab confrontation states against Israel? This was not mentioned in the final statement of the summit.

[Husayn] The details of many subjects were not mentioned in the final statement. However, I can say that the serious and meaningful discussions dealt with all these subjects in the manner in which they deserve to be treated. I believe that this nation today stands as it has not stood for years, united with all its resources and

capabilities to deal with all its needs and all that is imposed by the confrontation of all challenges and dangers and in all areas. It is a new, good start.

With respect to details, the final communique did not mention details because this summit is an extraordinary summit. Nevertheless, it has in one way or another dealt with all or most of the worries of people in the greater Arab homeland. Naturally, there are many resolutions, some of which will be immediately implemented and others will be implemented in stages. But I can tell you personally that everything was discussed in an atmosphere of frankness and care for the common interest of the Arab nation everywhere. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter, speaking in English] Your Majesty, [word indistinct] the tough Iranian statement that came out, in fact, most of us are surprised how tough it is. Could you just take a minute to tell us what kind of military and political dimensions it might carry? For example, does Syria propose in the context of this statement to dismantle its extensive strategic political-military alliance with Iran and what message, do you think, this declaration is supposed to carry to the Iranians?

[Husayn, speaking in English] I would like to answer in the following way. To begin with, it is the wish of every one of us that this war ends as soon as possible. We believe it must end not only between Iraq and Iran, but with regard to Iran and all her Arab neighbors. We believe that Security Council [Resolution] 598 is a constructive effort by the world community, and the Security Council in particular, to achieve that end. I would like to remind you here also that Iraq itself has accepted throughout the many years of this tragic war—we are now in the 8th year of this war— every initiative, every suggestion for an end to this war and has welcomed it, including 598.

I believe that the statement that has emanated from the summit is self- explanatory. This nation, if it may have been in the eyes of some divided, is not and every inch of Arab land is sacred to one and all of us. We would like to see an end to hostilities. We would like to see a return to international boreders. In the case of Iran and Iraq, we would like to see an exchange of prisoners of war. We would like to see a dialogue to remove all causes of future wars. We would like to have relations with Iran based on mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of each other, as a Muslim state on the borders of the Arab world. But, on the other hand, my own personal feeling has been all along that this war will only end when there is a full realization both by Iran and Iraq, and certainly has been our belief, that no one would win as a result of this war, and the losses, as heavy and tragic as they are, are losses to us all indeed.

A continuation of this war is a threat to world peace, if not the peace of the area, a threat to the Arab order and a threat to the entire Arab world. Maybe one of the contributing factors to end this war has and should have been all along a united Arab front in terms of the position that suggests not to Iran but to any that every inch of Arab territory and land is dear and precious to us all and that we cannot be taken on individually, and if need be and if challenged we will collectively face up to the challenge no matter where or when. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to congratulate Your Majesty for this success and pray to God to grant you the best of rewards. My question is this: The summit statement contained expressions like support, solidarity, and backing for each of Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia and expressions like concern, displeasure, and condemnation of Iran. Is there any sort of practical translation to these expressions? Have the Arab leaders decided to take certain practical measures, like a comprehensive Arab boycott of Iran, or to extend military support for whoever is exposed to Iranian aggression from among the Gulf states in implemenation of the Collective Arab Defense Pact?

[Husayn] Sir, I believe that answers to your questions were mentioned in the final statement. The intention now is to end this war as quickly as possible. Naturally, Iraq accepted all initiatives to end the war, the last of which is UN Security Council Resolution No 598. This war must end along the entire front. Not only along the Iraqi front but also in terms of the dangers it poses—dangers which come to a head from time to time, harming our people and brothers in the Gulf region. We add to this the suffering which resulted such as the Mecca pilgrimage incidents. We want the war to end and we want the forces of both sides to return to international borders, exchange POW's, and begin dialogue so that relations may be based on mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of one another.

The question which presented itself in the past—namely, whether this nation is divided, allowing the evil and harmful aims of everyone to be realized—can be answered by saying that this nation stands as one to defend every inch of Arab territory and the Arab rights all over the greater Arab homeland. The question is not that of challenge. It is a firm stand in facing the war which is now in its 8th year and the challenges that have been imposed on this nation. Therefore, all the Arabs should stand to face it and to face any challenge that is imposed on this nation by any side in this world whatsoever. Thank you.

[Haddad] Sami Haddad from the BBC. It seems Syria's stand changed in the Amman extraordinary summit, particularly Syria's acceptance of Resolution No 598 and its application in the same order of priorities in which it was adopted, as the summit statement says. Could Your Majesty comment on the causes of the Syrian change of position? Thank you.

[Husayn] The statement is the result of efforts, energies, and participation of the thoughts and feelings of all the Arab leaders. This also applies to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts in the Amman summit. The statement is the result of joint efforts derived from convictions based on extensive discussion of the nature of the dangers and challenges. I hope that no Arab will be surprised—I also hope no one in this world will be surprised—if this nation stands as one, cooperating and cohesive, pooling all of its resources to live and for Arab generations to live and preserve their rights in facing all challenges.

God be praised, I am honored to say that the results were honorable in the full sense of the word. We have taken a new step. We must preserve everything that is meaningful and valuable in our march. This means much for us in terms of our affiliation with this nation and our determination to devote our efforts to serving it. We transcend all other considerations to serve this nation and its generations. Naturally, we transcend what we have all suffered from at one time in terms of narrow outlooks and the suffering resulting from them. We have returned to the position which we should have always adopted by participating in evaluating the challenges that are facing our entire nation and threatening the fate of everyone. [Shakir al-Jawhari, from the *Al-Majalis* magazine] We congratulate ourselves on the successes scored by the summit and allow me to call it Husayn's summit. Allow me to seek Your Majesty's explanation of three points. The first point pertains to the conflicting statements made by the Syrian and Iraqi sides on the extent of the step that has been taken toward achieving Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation. What is Your Majesty's assessment of the reconciliation that has been accomplished? Can we really call it a reconciliation? What are the pillars of this reconciliation? What are the practical steps that will result from this reconciliation? And will the resumption of diplomatic relations and the resumption of the pumping of oil [through Syrian territory] ensue following the accomplishment of this reconciliation?

The second point relates to the paragraph pertaining to the Iraq-Iran war. A reference was made in that paragraph to the Joint Arab Defense Pact and the Arab Solidarity Charter. Does this reference rise to the level of the resolution adopted at the Fes summit, which stipulated that the pact and the Charter be implemented if Iranian aggression persists against Iraq?

The third point relates to the resolution pertaining to an international conference. The resolution contains a reference to the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, which must attend the conference on an equal footing. Does this mean an Arab decision on an independent Palestinian representation in an international conference? Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Husayn] Any other questions? Yes, sir, we can call it a reconciliation and it is a reconciliation in all the meaning of the word. In another word, it means bypassing all sufferings on the part of the brother leaders in both Syria and Iraq in service of the Arab nation. This also reflects, I believe, not only the aspirations and hopes of the sons of Syria and Iraq, but also those of all Arabs in the greater homeland. Actually, the meeting took place and conversations were held. We reached the results that have been accomplished. And as the brothers indicated, this meeting is being held against the background of a previous meeting.

A meeting between brother President Saddam Husayn and brother President Hafiz al-Asad was held here in Jordan some time ago. It pleased me to be able to give them the chance to hold a lengthy conversation on common concerns and sufferings. I am not saying that I was the only person who did what each Arab should do within the framework of the attempts to forge a genuine solidarity and bring about harmony among the brothers. Endeavors have been exerted for a very long time in this regard. His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and others who represent the Arab nation's will, which is represented by its leaderships, have contributed to these endeavors. This is the outcome of all these endeavors. Above all, the awareness of brother President Saddam Husayn and Brother Hafiz al-Asad of their duty has enabled us to achieve this great accomplishment and launch this new move.

The matter may require some time so that all features may change and the situation returns to how it should be, but this will take place and be crystallized into reality, God willing, as soon as possible so all will be satisfied and will relieve us of these questions of yours which are coming after such a long day. [Unidentified reporter, speaking in English] Think of the burdens being borne by Syria in Lebanon, did the heads of state agree or agree to consider any financial aid for Syria to help it cope with this task?

[Husyan, speaking in English] Problems were discussed, sir, not as regards Syria alone, but as regards the problems of any Arab state and all Arab states in certain situation—in need of help and assistance by their brethern. We are in a unique situation at this point in time. We were frontline countries: Jordan and Syria and Lebanon. And unfortunately with the developments of the last 7 plus years, Iraq and the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia are also frontline countries now in terrms of the present fact and problem. And we face other challenges in other parts of the Arab world. The discussions were very frank and very constructive and I believe very promising in terms of the futrue.

[Unidentified reporter, speaking in English] Your Majesty, the Arab summit expressed support to Kuwait in its measures taken for defending her land, soil, and territorial waters. Does that include the reflagging of the Kuwaiti tankers, consequently, the foreign presence and naval presence in the Gulf? Thank you.

[Husayn, speaking in English] I don't believe anyone is very happy with the presence of military forces in the area. But, on the other hand, I believe that all of us in this world agree, if not in the Arab world certainly, that the Gulf is an international waterway that must be kept open. And, on the other hand—and I am giving you my view—one cannot separate this development regarding the Gulf from the ongoing war between Iraq and Iran. And it is our fervent hope that it will come to an end as soon as possible on all fronts. A direct result of that would obviously be a lack of need for the presence of naval forces in the area. Thank you.

[Curtis, speaking in English] Your Majesty, thank you very much. I'm Mary Curtis of *The Boston Globe*. The summit resolutions or the statement from the summit mentions in the context of the international conference the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on equal footing. In your opinion, Your Majesty, does that preclude a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to any international conference?

[Husayn, speaking in English] Well, first of all let me say here that I've heard in the last few days or there were some suggestions that progress was made or not made in terms of our contacts with the leadership of the PLO. I have obviously met Chairman 'Arafat and welcomed him to Jordan and I've not had a chance yet to discuss matters of substance with him at the level of the two of us. I beleieve I'll see him tomorrow before he leaves Jordan. So any speculation in that regard was pure speculation so far. But our position hasn't changed. We have always said that we are ready to continue our dialogue and our joint efforts to achieve a common objective, a just and durable peace from the point where those efforts broke. We have no wish or desire, nor do we have any readiness, to return to point zero to begin again. We've done that many times in the past.

I hope that as a result of the meetigns that are to come that we can see how we can continue to work for the attainment of our objectives outlined in the summit resolution in terms of the international conference, and I cannot say that the resolution of the summit precludes a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. And in the terms you spoke about in the past, I can say nothing because we are still not at that point, but I have been consistently saying that the establishment representing the Palestinian people is the PLO, that they must be invited to attend an international conference to represent the Palestinian people, their hopes and spirations and the Palestinian dimension.

We in the past had worked out together a joint agreement and accord and, regardless of anything that may have happened along the way, we continued to work on the basis of that accoord to the point where the concept of the international conference has become widely accepted in this world. So all I can say is that there is not anything that has happened so far beyond the joint meeting of the Arab heads of states and the participation of Chairman 'Arafat. In the few encounters we have had we haven't had the chance to sit and talk any substance yet. But the objective is very clear and that is the objective of both the PLO, the entire Arab world, and certainly Jordan: an international conference called for by the secretary general of the United Nations with the participation of the five—under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council—all the parties to the conflict, including the representatives of the people of Palestine.

And since—unfortunately one has to keep repeating oneself, I will do that once again—the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, is an accepted description of the organization that represents the people of Palestine, you cannot resolve the Palestinian problem without the Palestinians participating in determining and contributing towards a solution of that problem, and the PLO will be invited. As far as we were concerned, throughout we have said that a solution must be based on 338 and 242, as I've said earlier, and the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

[Al-Majali] Muhammad al-Majali from *Al-Jazirah*: Your Majesty, the Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord, has succeeded. This success is the result of your sincere efforts which you exerted before the convocation of the summit. Your Majesty, what are the best means for implementing these resolutions adopted at the conclusion of your summit today? My second question is the following: You will soon visit the Soviet Union. What importance do you pin on this visit and will Your Majesty, commissioned by the Arab summit, inform the Soviets of the results of this summit?

[Husayn] With respect to the second part of your question on my visit to the Soviet Union, I believe it will take place soon. We are awaiting fixing or agreeing on the date. This visit was scheduled before the summit. In any case, if this visit takes place, I will inform our friends in the Soviet Union. We have good relations based on mutual respect and, I believe, on the credibility that has been building up over the years. I will inform them of our viewpoints and stands and about the results of the Amman summit.

As for what will gurantee the implementation of these resolutions, I believe it will be the desire by all to perform their duty toward this nation, supported in this by all the members of the large Arab family throughout the great Arab homeland. I said my speeches at the opening and closed session were inspired by what I felt existed in the hearts of every brother Arab leader. I mean what I say. Thank you.

[Al-'Azzah] Jamil al-'Azzah from *Al-Taqaddum*: Are there any practical resolutions to remove occupation from the occupied territories?

[Husayn] We have been speaking about this topic for the past few hours—I believe 1 hour or more. I am no longer sure. Well, this will be a new beginning of joint and unified action. If the liberation of land can take place with resolutions, we would have adopted such a resolution and would have liberated the land before. This requires effort, strenuous work, and action on all levels and in all fields. However, the beginning should proceed from agreement and accord and this has been attained. Many details were dealt with. We are now at the beginning of the road that will achieve all our aspirations in this great Arab homeland, God willing. Thank you.

[Nasr] Badr Nasr from *Al-Mujtama'*: Your Majesty, let me before putting my question to you congratulate Jordan and the Arab world in having you and your Hashemite leadership in these three lines of Arab poetry.

[Husayn] Please do so.

[Nasr] Jordan is proud of Husayn and Amman renews its pledge to him. The Arabs from the Gulf to the ocean join ranks, thanks to your determination. You are the hero of accord. God protects you and victory is yours in all matters. [applause] Your Majesty, we published a special issue on your jubilee. Perhaps Your Majesty rememebrs this? [laughter] Your Majesty, the hero of accord, the summit of reconciliation and accord was crowned with great success in Amman, the capital of your Kingdom. This has been so thanks to the persistent efforts by Your Majesty and by your brothers their majesties, excellencies, and highnessess the leaders of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. This summit deserves to be called the summit of Arab summits. As Lebanese, we are happy to be among your Jordanian family. However, we would like Your Majesty to speak about the Lebanese issue, to which the summit and its resolutions have given much attention. What can these resolutions bring about in the Lebanese arena?

[Husayn] I thank you for your words with which you have honored me. Lebanon is in everybody's heart, I believe that the intensive efforts and the discussions held by the brothers on Lebanon relect their feelings toward that fraternal, dear country, whose people are our kinfolk and sons. I can say that there is determination to do the impossible to contribute to efforts to end the crisis and enable Lebanon to enjoy stability once again and enable the Lebanese people to enjoy their rights and lead an honorable and decent life in their homeland. I also believe that the summit cannot be assessed by its discussions on Lebanon. All of us are determined to continue efforts to do what we can to serve Lebanon, ourselves, and our brothers there until the sufferings end and a new leaf is turned over in Lebanon's life, with God's help.

[Unidentified reporter, speaking in English] Could I—oh, thank you very much. In the final statement, it talks about adopting measures adequate to make the Iranian regime respond to the calls for peace and appeals of the international community. I am wondering what is the kind of message you want to send to the two superpowers. Is there any chance that the suggestion of Taha Yasin Ramadan —that the Arabs should start an international campaign to influence the U.S. and the Soviet Union and send a delegation headed by Your Majesty—is there any chance that that will happen? And if Iran should refuse to accede to a 598 cease-fire, would the Arabs be asking both superpowers to go forward with an arms embargo?

[Husayn, speaking in English] First of all, I would like to say that the statement reflects the determination of the Arab world as a whole to stand together in the face of all threats and dangers to the Arab order and to Arab land. Certainly, we do not only confine ourselves to the position of speaking about 598. We believe it to be a basis, the basis that Iraq has acepted for the resolution of the problem and for an end to this war. We feel very very strongly that the two superpowers should in any event, with the help of the world community, address the problem, particularly at a time when their continued dialogue gives us hope in this world of their succees in addressing the problem of the nuclear threat to humanity and to our world. The progress is achieved there.

I have felt for the recent past that it is obvious that there must be efforts to deal with problems that represent in themselves a threat to world peace as well. We believe that the unanimous adoption of Security Council Resolution 598 was a positive move. We believe that it must be implemented. Iraq has accepted it. We want an end to this war and a swift end to that war. It has already taken a terrible toll in life and has caused much suffering and anguish in the entire area and it threatens not only Iraq and Iran, but many in the area, and maybe its future, if not the cause of world peace. Anything and everything should be done to bring this war to an end. And we hope that the two superpowers, we hope that the Security Council, we hope that the world as a whole in addition to the efforts that we will make to show, and there is a trend to show, the world that this Arab world is not so weak and divided that it cannot as well regain its strength and unity to face up to the challenge in the way it presents itself.

So our summit in terms of the declaration that you have and received this morning addresses the world and implores the world to make its contribution in any and every form to bring this war to an end, a war that has lasted too long and represents a threat to all in this area and to the world. And on the other hand it is a manifestation of the Arab determination to face up to any threat to the sovereignty, to the territorial integrity, to Arab rights in every Arab state and on every Arab land. And with this Ladies and gentlemen, [in Arabic] I hope that I have answered most of the questions. Thank you.

Saddam Cables King Husayn

JN111700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Nov 87

["Text" of cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to King Husayn of Jordan after returning to Iraq from Jordan on 11 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Majesty, esteemed Brother, King Husayn ibn Talal. Greetings. Out of the duty of brotherhood and in confirmation of what should be confirmed in the service of noble values as an example to be followed, we say that the great results of the Amman summit conference—the summit of reconciliation and accord—would not have been achieved without your and your brothers' distinguished effort and without your patience and wisdom derived from the genuine history of the Hashemite family. Your generous hospitality as well as that of the generous, hospitable Arab people in dear Jordan have made us feel—as is customary for you—that we are among our kinfolk and cousins. Jordan experiences a state of oneness with its brother Iraq in the spirit of responsibility and practices.

May God grant you, your people, and your brothers success. We are with you on every path chosen by God to achieve further progress, a decent life, and prosperity. It is God who answers prayers.

[Signed] Your brother, Saddam Husayn

'Arafat on Summit Issues

JN111139 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Nov 87 pp 1, 21

[By Tawfiq al-'Abid of the *Al-Dustur* press mission at the Arab summit information center at the Husayn Youth City in Amman]

[Excerpts] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at his suite yesterday. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of Jordanian officials. It was attended on the Palestinian side by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and the PLO representative in Amman. In a statement to *Al-Dustur*, 'Arafat said he also met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He noted that the PLO has received a reply to the message it sent to Damascus before the summit. 'Arafat denied the existence of Algerian mediation between Damascus and the PLO.

'Arafat criticized the U.S. Administration, saying it was responsible for all of the Palestinian people's catastrophes. He said: I do not believe there is an Israeli decision independent of the U.S. decision. The "Zionist lobby" is the U.S. Administration's invention to avoid any embarrassment before its friends. He continued: What happened to the Lavi project is the best proof of what I am saying. When a U.S. decision is made no Israeli official will dare act against it. The Israeli parties, Army, Knesset, and industries carry out U.S. orders. It only took a 10-line message from George Shultz to end the so-called Lavi plane project. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on the intensified military operations launched by the joint forces in the south, 'Arafat said this is part of the war of attrition waged by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces. He added: Fedayeen operations have proven the failure of the Galilee peace operation. We have also made a decision to escalate military operations everywhere in the south and in all of the territories of our occupied homeland. 'Arafat hailed the uprising of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories saying the defenders of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and every inch of the land of our fathers and forefathers represent the vanguard of Palestinian struggle and rejection of all Zionist plans and oppressive measures.

Regarding reports that PLO delegations have recently visited Damascus, 'Arafat said: We did not send any delegations to Damascus. We only sent two messages and we received replies to them before the extraordinary Arab summit.

Regarding the restoration of relations between the Arab states and Egypt, 'Arafat said: We were the first Arab side to restore relations with Cairo. Therefore, we do not object to the restoration of relations between the Arab states and Egypt. However, we have two things to point out concerning this issue: Egypt's commitment to the Collective Arab Defense Pact and Arab summit resolutions.

Replying to another question, 'Arafat said: The PLO Central Council has discussed the formation of the new PNC under new bases, taking into consideration the observations made by all sides out of our adherence to democracy. A committee will be formed next year for this purpose. Nothing has been decided thus far.

'Arafat Meets Kuwaiti Amir

JN111856 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, visited His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, at his place of residence this evening. During this visit, talks dealt with topics on the Arab summit's agenda, bilateral relations, and the fateful challenges facing the Arab nation on all levels, especially the continuing Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and the Iranian obstinacy.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received at his place of residence in Amman Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. During the meeting they reviewed the topics on the agenda of the extraordinary summit.

Envoys to U.S., USSR Proposed

LD111926 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Brother Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Palestinian Central Council, said that the PLO Executive Committee Chairman, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], at the closed second evening session of the Arab leaders particpating in the work of the emergency Arab summit proposed sending senior delegations to Moscow and Washington after the summit to explain the Arab stance toward the Gulf war and to call on the great countries to exert pressure for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for ending the Gulf war. In a press statement, he added that any success in the field of Arab solidarity is a success for the Palestinian issue because we consider the unity of Arab ranks in the face of challenges, whether in the Gulf, in occupied Palestine, or in Lebanon, as a victory for the Palestinian issue. [passage omitted]

'Arafat on Talks With Leaders

LD111920 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpts] In the field of brother leader Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] activities and his meetings with numerous Arab leaders, our radio correspondent pointed out that brother leader Abu 'Ammar has twice met with King Husayn of Jordan. Brother Abu 'Ammar also met numerous Arab leaders participating in the summit.

In a press conference held after midnight last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that in the emergency Arab summit, which will be concluded today in Amman, it has been agreed that every country has the right to resume relations with Egypt. About the two meetings that he held with King Husayn, he said the two meetings were important and that they discussed coordination and cooperation and that they will continue in this course.

He was asked why a reconciliation between him and President Hafiz al-Asad did not take place. Brother Abu 'Ammar answered smiling: This was not on the agenda.

King Husayn and Brother Abu 'Ammar met yesterday morning for an hour before going together to the closed summit meeting. A source within the Palestinian delegation said that Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, conferred before that with the Palestinian leader. It has been learned from Arab diplomatic sources that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has played a prominent role in arranging the meeting between King Husayn and Brother Abu 'Ammar. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, Brother Abu 'Ammar described his meeting yesterday with King Husayn as more than reconciliation. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: In the morning, I held a meeting with His Majesty King Husayn in the presence of President Saddam Husayn and agreed for the benefit of our people and just cause [sentence as heard]. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed his hopes that the success of the summit will help in holding an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Brother Abu 'Ammar gave a press conference immediately after his meeting with King Husayn. He pointed out that the aim of an international conference is securing Palestinian national rights and not recording them. He said that all the Arab leaders who talked in the closed meetings about the Palestinian issue have stressed the importance of holding an international peace conference. It is expected that the summit will issue a resolution confirming that.

He referred to his talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and said that they were positive, warm, and constructive and that the Soviet leaders are working for an international peace conference to solve the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. He said that the two superpowers are in agreement about the double-option, which deals with the Middle East crisis as one of the world's main areas of tension.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for supporting steadfastness will hold a meeting on 23 November to study many of the issues on its agenda. He also said: I demand the implementation of what we agreed at the Arab foreign ministers conference, which took place between the PLO representatives and the Lebanese Liberation and Unification Front, which was signed on 21 July this year.

He repeated that the holding of an international conference will be decided before the end of this year because the superpower summit, which will be held on 7 December, will decide the possibility of holding the conference.

UAE President Leaves Amman

JN121008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1750 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 Nov (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, left Amman for Rabat this evening after participating in the extraordinary Arab summit conference which concluded this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad, Saddam, Others Leave

JN112213 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, left Amman today after heading his country's delegation to the meetings of the Amman extraordinary summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who saw Shaykh Khalifah off. [passage omitted on sendoff ceremonies]

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman also left Amman this evening after heading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who saw his majesty the Omani sultan off. [Passage omitted on sendoff ceremonies]

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Saddam Husayn of Iraq, and Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia also left Amman at a later time tonight after heading their countries' delegations to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord. They were seen off by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief Chamberlain Ra'd ibn Zayd, Staff Field Marshal Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and heads of the escort missions accompanying their excellencies the presidents.

Damascus Notes Resolutions

JN112100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on final statement issued by the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman] In addition to endorsing the final statement, the Arab summit conference has endorsed a number of resolutions related to the issues presented to and discussed by the conferees. The conference adopted a resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict based on the objectives and grounds defined by the Arab summit resolutions with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the fact that the Palestinian cause is the Arabs' central issue and the essence of the Arab-Israeli struggle and that the struggle to regain the usurped Arab rights in Palestine and the occupied territory is a pan-Arab responsibility.

The resolution is based on the fact that the Zionist danger is not only targeted against the confrontation states only, but also threatens the fate and existence of all Arab states; it is also based on the Arab nation's determination to mobilize its potentials and resources to confront the Zionist challenge to its fate and existence. The resolution stipulates the following:

1. Mobilizing Arab countries' potentials and resources to reinforce the resources and potentials of the state and forces of confrontation with Israel at all levels to stop its continuous aggression against the Arab nation and to regain the usurped Arab rights in Palestine and the occupied Arab territory.

2. Reaching strategic parity with Israel within the framework of effective Arab solidarity to confront the Zionist danger, threatening the Arab nation's fate and existence, and to force Israel to accept the UN resolutions aiming at achieving a just, comprehensive peace in the region.

3. Giving material and moral support to the continuous heroic struggle waged by our people in occupied Palestine, Golan, and southern Lebanon.

4. Affirming that convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices, called for by the UN secretary general and in which the five permanent members in the Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO on an equal footing with all parties, will participate, is the only suitable way to reach a comprehensive, just settlement of the conflict guaranteeing the return of the occupied Arab territory, solving the Palestinian issue from all its angles, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

5. Calling on all Arab parties to abide by the Arab summit resolutions, preventing any Arab party from resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict separately and rejecting any political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that does not guarantee an unconditional, complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory nor enables the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights.

The conference adopted a resolution supporting Kuwaiti measures to defend its security, preserve its territorial integrity, and protect its commercial interests. The conference also adopted a resolution rejecting the continuous Iranian occupation of Arab territory in Iraq and declaring the Arab states' readiness to honor their commitments toward each other in accordance with the Arab League Charter, the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and economic cooperation agreements. The conference adopted a decision on implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 598 concerning a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran. The resolution supported the UN resolution and called on the Security Council to work for its implementation. The summit resolution also calls for ensuring the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf in accordance with international law.

In its resolution on Lebanon, the conference urged the Lebanese sides to hold a dialogue and called on Syria to continue its efforts to help the Lebanese sides realize national reconciliation. It also called for implementing UN Security Council resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories.

In a resolution on stepping up dialogue with the Vatican, the conference called on the Arab League member states to intensify dialogue with the Vatican and asked the chairman of the summit conference to hold contacts with the Vatican in the name of the conference.

In another resolution, the conference denounced terrorism in all its forms, methods, and sources, including state terrorism, particularly Israeli terrorism inside and outside the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, as well as terrorism practiced by the racist regime in South

Africa. The resolution rejected attempts to place terrorism and national liberation movements on the same level and stressed peoples' right to resist occupaion and the importance of serious cooperation among member states to fight international terrorism and end its dangers.

Jallud on Amman Resolutions

LD112122 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] The Amman summit conference concluded its work today after meetings lasting 4 days. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who attended the summit conference work, said the resolutions were prepared by Washington in advance and were passed via the conference. They seek deviation. Instead of being directed against the United States, the primary enemy of the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy who occupies Palestine, they are directed at Iran. He said the United States fears the revolution in Iran and fears for its interests in the Arab area and therefore it wanted these resolutions.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud said that restoring relations separately with the Egyptian regime is considered universalizing Camp David and making Egypt a gateway for a Zionist crossing into the Arab homeland. He affirmed the unchanging attitude of the great Al-Fatih revolution toward this matter.

He said the great Al-Jamahiriyah rejects the idea of Arab states being free to restore relations with the Egyptian regime, because the decision to break off relations which followed the signing of the Camp David agreement by the Egyptian regime was a collective decision, that the issue is a pan-Arab issue, and the causes which led to the boycott of Egypt still exist. We say to those who shelter behind sovereignty concerning the restoration of relations with the Egyptian regime that there is no question of sovereignty over betraying the Arab cause.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud added that he who wants to restore relations with the Egyptian regime is a traitor, implements the U.S. and Zionist order, and bears the responsibility for this treasonable step. He explained: We want Egypt to return, but the Egypt we want is the Egypt of Arabism and Islam and an Egypt free of the fetters of Camp David.

Maj Jallud affirmed that the great Al-Jamahiriyah refuses to accept that the joint Arab defense agreement be implemented against Iran. This agreement should be used against the Zionist enemy and against the United States, the enemy of the Arab nation. He affirmed that the great Al-Jamahiriyah supports the efforts aimed at stopping the Iraq-Iran war. It will do its utmost for the sake of stopping this war.

AL-RA'Y on Summit Results

JN121144 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Nov 87 pp 3, 24

[Unattributed article: "Reading Into the Results of the Summit and King Husayn's News Conference"]

[Text] Amman—Until the news conference held by His Majesty King Husayn last night, the general impression in the lobbies of the Arab summit was that the talk about the summit's success and the "historic turning point" in the course of joint Arab action was a mere wave of enthusiasm which was intended to set the scene for the summit's final statement. Until the news conference also, and in their talk about the reconciliations that took place during the summit, most journalists were saying that what had happened was "handshakes" and not "reconciliations" in the real sense of the word. For nobody knew what actually took place and was agreed upon between the reconciled parties, especially between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn. The final statement, which was read by Secretary General Chedli Klibi, was couched in general terms. It may have given an impression of optmism, but it did not provide the "data" justifying this optimisim.

However, the position changed very quickly after the statement made by His Majesty King Husayn at the beginning of his news conference. The king's facial impressions and the words he used in describing the achievements of what he termed the summit of reconciliation and accord were sufficient to make everyone certain that what took place was indeed a full reconciliation based on solid, agreed grounds which have not yet been announced. They will need a few days to be made public.

When King Husayn says that what had happened was "a major turning point and a new beginning," when he speaks about the "long night" experienced by the Arab nation and expresses the hope that such a night would not return, and when he affirms that we are "witnessing a new dawn throughout the Arab homeland," then it is definite that what has happened and what has emerged from the summit was a major and very important development. The Amman summit was indeed a summit of reconciliation and accord or the summit of establishing qualitative Arab relations that are totally different from what existed in past years, which His Majesty King Husayn called "the years of the long night."

Let us now return to the subject of the reconciliation between the Syrian and Iraqi presidents which, in the unanimous opinion of everyone, was the biggest and most important event of the summit and was the center of public interest throughout the days of the summit.

Replying to a question by an Arab jouranlist, His Majesty King Husayn said: Yes, it was a reconciliation in the full sense of the word. In other words, Presidents al-Asad and Saddam have succeeded, through the common

endeavor of the Arab leaders, in overcoming all the pains in the interest of the Arab nation and its ambitions and aspirations. The two leaders met, talked, and reached the resutls we have attained. As you know, this meeting took place against the backdrop of a previous meeting which took place here in Jordan, where brother President al-Asad met with brother President Saddam. I was pleased to arrange that meeting and to give them the opportunity to talk for a long time about their common concerns and sufferings. I was not the only one who made an attempt at such solidarity and accord. The efforts have continued for a long time. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and other leaders, representing the will of the nation, have taken part in these efforts. The outcome of that effort was this achievement between Presidents al-Asad and Saddam—hence the new beginning.

His Majesty then added an important remark which revealed certain important aspects of what had happened, or the bases of the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation. He said: All this might need some time to take effect and to restore the situation to what it was between the two sides. This came out clearly during the meetings and this is what will take place.

These clear words might need further elucidation. We received this elucidation from a well-informed Arab source who asked not to be identified. He said: What will happen after the Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation in the Amman sumit is that direct contacts will take place between the two countries within no more than a few days. After a few days also the border will be opened between the two fraternal countries. Bilateral relations will be built gradually until they reach their previous level. This was agreed upon and endorsed by the Syrian and Iraqi presidents. The same source adds: We must not expect quick steps. However, we are certain that it was a complete and real reconciliation from all aspects. Time will tell.

What happened next after the reconciliation between Al-Asad and Saddam? There came the question of Egypt's return or the restoration of relations between the Arab states and Egypt. The same Arab source said: President al-Asad understood the viewpoint of those Arab states wishing to resume relations with Egypt. A dialogue on this subject took place between the Syrian president and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, deputy of Al-Qadhdhafi. Jallud was angry about the idea of resuming Arab relations with Egypt. However, President al-Asad clearly explained to Jallud that nobody has the right to interfere with the sovereignty of any state. It would have been entirely different if we were talking about restoring Egypt's membership in the Arab League.

After the subject of Egypt's return, there were Syrian-Palestinian relations and Syrian-Lebanese relations. It seems no progress was made on these two questions. However, the Amman summit discussed these two questions and reached certain positions and resolutions. The time has not yet come to announce them. However, several sources have confirmed and His Majesty King Husayn has explained that these two questions will continue to be followed up by the Arab leaders within the new formula of joint action reached at the summit.

There then remained the question of relations between Jordan and the PLO. In this respect, the king said he has met several times with Yasir 'Arafat and will meet with him once again this morning, Thursday, to discuss all details. His majesty set a clear framework on this subject when, in a reply to question at the news conference, he emphasized the bases of the Jordanian position by saying Jordan will not interfere with Palestinian representation and that it considers the PLO as the "sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" which has the right to participate in the international conference. However, his majesty also said clearly: "We are not ready to go back to zero point. I hope we will find a way to apply what has come out of the summit." Those were the highlights of his majesty's news conference yesterday. They are also the highlights of discussions at the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman.

Can anyone now wonder if the summit was a success or not? What could the success be if it is not what His Majesty King Husayn announced yesterday when he said that the summit was "a new Arab beginning and a major turning point"? The Amman summit has succeeded. It was a great success commensurate with the ambitions that the Arabs aspired for throughout the days of the summit, the summit of reconciliation and accord, which no doubt deserves the name.

Bendjedid Urges Aid for Lebanon

LD121149 Algiers APS in English 1050 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 12/11/87 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid reiterated Algeria's firm will to help Lebanon and favourably welcomed the idea to create an economic institution able to contribute to solve the crisis facing this country. The president of the Republic urged at the closed doors session of the extraordinary Arab summit restricted to the heads of delegations to positively answer the call for aid launched by Lebanon underlining the necessity to back up the Lebanese legitimacy in the internal disputes and to reestablish the national unity.

President Amin al-Jumayyil called for support which will enable Lebanon to fully assume its role in the interest of Arab causes and appealed to Arab countries to be solidary [as received] and to work towards finding a solution to the crisis which still strike his country.

Al-Jumayyil, Others Depart

JN121730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpts] His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left Amman today after leading his country's delegatiopn to the meetings of the extraordinary Amman

summit conference—the summit of reconciliation and accord. Crown Prince Hasan led those who saw off his excellency. [passage omitted]

His Excellency Djibouti President Hassan Gouled also left Amman this morning after leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the Amman extraordinary summit conference—the summit of reconciliation and accord. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who saw off his excellency. [passage omitted]

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Amman today after participating in the meetings of the Amman summit—the summit of reconciliation and accord. In a statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, Klibi praised the summit's historic results and expressed thanks to His Majesty King Husayn who exerted exhausting efforts in preparing for the conference, providing means of success, and running its proceedings. He did so with his majesty's known wisdom, broadmindedness, and tireless effort. [passage omitted]

Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Amman this evening after leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the Amman summit—the summit of reconciliation and accord. [passage omitted]

INA Carries Summit Resolutions

JN121503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—The extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman has issued a number of resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war, UN Security Council Resolution No 598, Iranian attacks on Arab Gulf states, and the incidents of disturbances and sedition carried out by the Iranians in holy Mecca during the last pilgrimage season. It also issued a resolution on relations with Egypt. The following is the text of the resolutions:

No 1

The Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference

Resolution on the Iraq-Iran War

Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Arab countries meeting within the framework of the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 8-11 November 1987,

While affirming their serious concern about the dangerous threats posed to pan-Arab security and stressing the important position occupied by the Iraq-Iran war in the heart of the Arab nation's concerns, due to the grave dangers its continuation poses to the nation and its fateful issues;

Recalling the resolution of the 12th Arab summit conference which was held in Fes in September 1983; announcing the Arab countries' readiness to implement their obligations under the Arab league Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact in case of the continuation of the war waged by Iran against Iraq;

Considering any attack on any Arab country as an attack on all Arab countries, stating that maintaining the Arab countries' independence, territorial integrity, and sanctity of their international broders as a duty which must be honored and fulfilled by all available means;

And confirming adherence to these obligations in the final statement of the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Casablanca in August 1985, as well as to the resolutions issued by the Arab League Council in its ordinary and extraordinary sessions, the last of which being the resolution issued on 6 April 1987 and the resolution issued on 26 August 1987;

Noting Iran's insistence on continuing the war against Iraq and not responding to Arab and international peace initiatives as well as the resolutions issued by international organizations;

Realizing the grave dangers threatening the whole pan-Arab security as a result of this aggressive behavior and insistence on continuing it;

Acting from a full sense of pan-Arab responsibility, abiding by the unity of Arab destiny;

Realizing the need to adhere to principles of Arab solidarity necessitated by the current state, understanding that this situation poses a serious threat to pan-Arab security, which requires a commitment to what is stipulated by the Arab League Charter, the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and economic cooperation among the Arab League states, decide:

1. To condemn and reject the continuation of Iran's occupation of Arab territory in Iraq in view of the fact this constitutes a flagrant aggression against the sovereignty of an Arab League member state and an encroachment of its territorial safety.

2. To show complete solidarity with Iraq and stand alongside it in its legitimate defense of its territory and sovereignty.

3. To express the Arab countries' readiness to implement their obligations toward Iraq and among themselves in accordance with the Arab League Charter, the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and economic cooperation among Arab League states.

4. To support Security Council Resolution No 598 and fully back efforts to implement it in its entirety in a manner leading to the resolution of all aspects of the dispute.

No 2

The Extraordinary Summit Conference

Resolution on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 for 1987

Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Arab states meeting within the framework of the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 8-11 November 1987, while expressing their deep concern over the continuation of the war against an Arab League member state's sovereignty and territorial security in violation of the rules of the international law and the UN Charter and resolutions—a war which is threatening to expand its operational theater, endangering the sovereignty and security of other Arab League member states, and threatening stability and security in the entire region and exposing it to the most serious dangers;

Expressing their deep concern over the Iranian attacks on ships and the ports of nonbelligerent Arabian Gulf states and over Iran's refusal to abide by UN Security Council Resolution 552 of 1984 which expresses the stand of the international community toward freedom of navigation in waterways;

Expressing their strong dissatisfaction with Iran's continued refusal to respond to Arab and international peace initiatives and resolutions issued by international organizations;

Referring to the Arab League Council Resolution No 4,646-DS-C 3 on 6 April 1987 which included a just basis for ending the conflict between Iraq and Iran and called on the UN Security Council to respond to the will of the international community and consequently assume its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and to embark on an effective and binding action to achieve lasting and comprehensive peace between the two countries without delay;

And, noting with extreme satisfaction that the UN Security Council has unanimously adopted Resolution No 598 on 20 July 1987, which includes the bases stated in the aforementioned Arab League resolution, decide:

1. To strongly support UN Security Council Resolution 598 of 1987.

2. To express appreciation for Iraq's response to this resolution and its readiness to cooperate with the UN secretary general with good intentions to achieve a just, comprehensive, lasting, and honorable solution to the conflict.

3. To call on the UN Security Council to work without hesitation to implement Resolution 598 as an indivisible whole, in letter and spirit, and in accordance with the sequence of its operative clauses, based on its jurisdiction in accordance with the UN Charter, to achieve a just and comprehensive peace between the two countries and in the region. The Arab kings, president, and amirs also express their support for the UN secretary general's efforts in this regard.

4. To strongly call for guaranteeing the freedom of international navigation in the Arabian Gulf in accordance with the rules of international law, to condemn the planting of mines in international waterways and the territorial waters of nonbelligerent states, and to call for noninterference with ships leaving to or from these states in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 552 of 1984.

No 3

Extraordinary Summit Conference

Resolution on Attacks on Arab Gulf States

Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Arab states meeting within the framework of the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 16-19 Rabi' al-Awwal 1408 Hegira, corresponding to 8-11 November 1987;

Having studied with care and concern the Iranian attacks and threats against the Arab Gulf states, especially the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

And acting in accordance with the provisions of the Arab League Charter and the principles and bases defined by Arab summit conferences which affirm the sanctity of Arab soil, its common security, and the necessity for Arab solidarity in facing any kind of attack against any Arab state and considering such an attack as directed against all Arab states and that the responsibility of preserving the Arab states' independence and territorial integrity is the duty of all Arab states which they must assume and perform by all available means;

Expressing their extreme concern and sorrow over the continuation of the Iraq-iran war due to Iran's rejection of all peace initiatives and appeals as well as the international resolutions which call for bringing the war to an end and achieving peace between the two countries, including those resolutions issued within the framework of the Arab League;

Announcing their absolute rejection of Iran's attempt to expand this war as well as their total rejection of its continuation, decide:

1. To denounce and condemn Iran's repeated attacks on the State of Kuwait and its territorial integrity and consider them as directed against the whole Arab nation.

2. To affirm the Arab states' determination to implement their obligations toward the Arab Gulf states in accordance with Article (6) of the Arab League Charter and Article (2) of the Collective Arab Defense Pact should Iran continue these attacks and to firmly stand by the Arab Gulf states against these attacks.

3. To reconsider economic and trade relations between Arab states and the states which supply Iran with arms should Iran continue its attacks against the Arab Gulf states.

4. To condemn Iran's interference in the internal affairs of the Arab Gulf states and its resort to violence and terrorism to cause problems and disturbances in these states.

5. To support Kuwait in its efforts to protect its security, territorial integrity, and commercial interests.

6. To urgently call for guaranteeing the freedom of navigation in the Arab Gulf in accordance with the rules of international law, to condemn the laying of mines in international waterways and the territorial waters of nonbelligerent states, and also to call for noninterference with ships moving between nonbelligerent states in accordance with Security Council Resolution 552 of 1984.

No 4

The Extraordinary Summit Conference

Resolution on the Riots and Sedition Carried Out by the Iranians in the Pilgrimage Season of the Year 1407 Hegira, Corresponding to 1987

Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Arab states meeting within the framework of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 16-19 Rabi' al-Awwal 1408 Hegira, corresponding to 8-11 November 1987;

While strongly condemning the the acts of sabotage and rioting which the Iranians carried out in holy Mecca in the pilgrimage season of the year 1407 Hegira and which undermined the sanctity of the holy places, the rituals and rules of pilgrimage, and the security and safety of the pilgrims of the holy house of God;

After taking cognizance of the attached explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the conference:

1. Emphasizes its full solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its complete support for the measures it is taking to provide an appropriate atmosphere for the pilgrims of the house of God to perform the hajj rituals in security and submission and to prevent any encroachment on the sanctity of the house of God and Muslims' feelings. It also rejects any riots in holy places that would undermine the security and safety of pilgrims and the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. Stresses the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to to take whatever measures it deems fit to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

3. Emphasizes that the pilgrimage season and religious occasions should not be exploited to stage demonstrations and processions and raise slogans, that the sanctity of the house of God should be observed, and that rituals should be respected and revered to maintain the unity and cohesion of the Muslims.

4. Calls on Islamic states and governments to adopt this attitude and stand against wrong practices which conflict with the teachings of the true Islamic religion.

The Extraordinary Summit

Resolution on Relations With Egypt

Their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Arab states meeting within the framework of the extraordinary summit conference held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 8-11 November 1987, discussed the third point on their agenda, concerning relations with Egypt. Following a detailed and fraternal discussion they decided that the diplomatic relationship between any Arab League member state and Egypt is an act of sovereignty decided by every state in accordance with its constitution and laws and is not the jurisdiction of the Arab League.

Husayn Receives 'Arafat 12 Nov

JN121608 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn at noon today received at the Royal Hashemite Court PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who was accompanied by a number of Committee members. 'Arafat thanked His Majesty King Husayn, in the name of the Executive Committee, for the propitious efforts his majesty exerted to bring about success for the extraordinary Arab summit conference sessions and the positive efforts it yielded in favor of Arab solidarity and pan-Arab issues. They also discussed some aspects of the Palestine question, its developments in the international arena, and the requirements of joint action in this regard.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the Court minister, his highness the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Palestinian Affairs

PFLP, DFLP Criticize Amman Summit Resolutions

JN121845 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] The PFLP and DFLP have criticized the Amman summit resolutions. The PFLP considers the Amman summit a violation of resolutions from previous summits. The DFLP has assailed the decision to give Arab states the freedom to resume relations with Cairo.

'Arafat Congratulates New Tunisian President

JN102042 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1819 GMT 10 Nov 87

["Text" of congratulations sent from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on 9 November]

[Text] Revolutionary greetings to His Excellency Brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia. It gives me pleasure to extend to Your Excellency, on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people, my brothers on the PLO Executive Committee, and in my own name, the warmest fraternal congratulations on the assumption of your new duties as president of the Republic of Tunisia and supreme commander of the Tunisian Armed Forces.

Brother President, we are confident that the fraternal relations and the militant solidarity between our two peoples and between your esteemed government and the PLO will be further enhanced to attain the common objectives and interests of our two peoples and our Arab nation.

Brother President, I take this opportunity to communicate to you our Palestinian people's great pride in and appreciation for your principled, firm, and distinctive stands, as well as for the sincere efforts you have personally exerted to support our Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Brother President, we would also like to reiterate to you on this occasion that our people are determined to pursue their steadfastness and struggle to regain all their inalienable rights, to liberate their homeland, and to establish their Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital with the support of their brothers and friends, particularly fraternal Tunisia under your leadership. Our people greatly appreciate and admire your leadership. I reiterate to you our warmest congratulations and wish you success in leading the state, the Destourian Socialist Party, and the fraternal Tunisian people toward progress and prosperity under the canopy of your courageous leadership. Revolution until victory.

'Abbas Press Statement on 'Arafat USSR Visit

LD052308 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee, described the current visit by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Moscow as one that constitutes a qualitative leap in PLO relations with the Soviet Union.

In a press statement, Brother Abu Mazin said that during this visit coordination with regard to urgent issues will be undertaken, including the international conference, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Lebanon and the occupied territories.

Brother Abu Mazin added that Brother Abu 'Ammar will pay another official visit to the Soviet Union, which will be agreed upon during this current trip.

In his statement, Brother Abu Mazin asserted that the PLO is ready to resume relations with Jordan on a new basis, and that the PLO and Jordan should coordinate together for the international conference.

He stressed that the PLO understands that the administration of the Zionist entity is unable to adopt a resolution with regard to this conference as long as an agreement is not reached between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In his statement, Brother Abu Mazin pointed out that the PLO is planning for the coming stage. This includes escalating the armed struggle in the occupied territories and Lebanon in order to establish a Palestinian presence there until there is a Lebanese legitimacy that is able to protect the citizens, including Palestinians, as well as working toward the holding of an international peace conference and ending the Iraq-Iran war.

OPEC Affairs

Response to Production Monitoring Plan 'Positive'

LD121123 Vienna OPECNA in English 1103 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, 12 Nov. 87 (OPECNA)—The OPEC ministerial committee on quota compliance has received a "positive response" to its proposal for a new production monitoring system in each of the eight member countries so far visited since the start of its mission in early October, a top OPEC official told OPECNA Wednesday.

The eight countries already covered are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar, Iran, Venezuela and Ecuador.

The official said the principle of monitoring has been accepted in each country, adding that "a proper implementation of such an agreement" has to be worked out, "especially the technical details."

About two years ago, OPEC had a contract with the Dutch company, Klynveld Kraayenhof, to carry out crude production auditing in member countries.

A new monitoring mechanism is, however, now being considered which, according to reports quoting OPEC Conference President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, would "involve resident physical production audits."

The OPEC [words indistinct] week by President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela and President Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador.

Committee Continues Travels

LD121130 Vienna OPECNA in English 1039 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Caracas, 12 Nov. 87 (OPECNA)—Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, OPEC president and Nigerian minister of petroleum resources, has described the mission of the OPEC committee on quota compliance as "very successful."

Lukman said he was also "highly optimistic" about the outcome of meetings the committee is scheduled to hold with heads of states of Algeria, Libya and Indonesia.

The committee also includes Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto and Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

Now on the second leg of its mission, it had already been received by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Ecuadorian President Leon Febres Cordero. Both presidents assured the committee of their continuing support for the OPEC pricing and production policies.

At a meeting in Quito Tuesday, Febres told the group that Ecuador would 'unconditionally' support OPEC's efforts to strengthen oil prices and stabilize the market.

The committee returned to Caracas after a one-day visit to Quito and will leave today for Paris on its way to Algeria.

The committee will next go to Libya and then to Indonesia. Nigeria and Gabon, the two remaining countries, are to be visited at a later date.

Algeria

Libyan Official in Algiers for Bilateral Talks

Received by Assembly Speaker

LD092315 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, met at Assembly headquarters today with a delegation from the Libyan People's Congress, which is led by 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa.

The meeting dealt with the development of relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries, especially the prospects for strengthening relations within the framework of periodic meetings agreed upon by the two sides.

The talks also reviewed cooperation on the Maghreb level and affirmed the need to work for consolidation and development.

Received by Interior Minister

LD111458 Algiers APS in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov (APS)—EL Hadi Khdiri, member of the Central Committee and interior minister, received at the ministry yesterday 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, assistant secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee.

The discussions, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, dealt with ways to reinforce ties between the two fraternal countries, particularly in relation to the their Interior Ministries. In this context, Khdiri and Al-Sawsa reviewed all the issues relating to bilateral relations and agreed to concentrate their efforts on the movement of people and the exchange of delegations and expertise between the two countries. They also agreed to continue consultations at all levels in order to translate into practice the integration which should exist between the two countries for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples.

Chad

'Armed Peace' Said To Reign in Ndjamena

AB091210 Paris AFP in French 0931 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP)—Two months after the 11 September cease-fire was called, a precarious calm prevails in Ndjamena. In the capital it is a time of armed peace anticipating a renewal, in the relatively near future, of hostilities between Chad and Libya. According to observers, the imminent arrival of the first shipment of U.S. surface-to-air Stinger missiles announced by Washington means Chadian officials are determined to acquire all means that will allow them to recover their territorial integrity. This has been compromised by Tripoli's claim to and its occupation of the Aozou Strip, located in the far north of Chad. The 24 Stinger missiles and the 7 launchers that go with them—their total cost is $2 million—are expected to arrive in Chad in 2 weeks. Two U.S. advisers are already busy training Chadian soldiers to use them.

According to the U.S. Embassy in Ndjamena, the solution to the conflict depends on the (?diplomatic) efforts at [words indistinct] initiated by the OAU. This organization has established a working schedule whose high point will be the summit of the heads of state of the member countries who belong to the ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya border conflict. These member states are Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Senegal. Their leaders are scheduled to convene in Dakar in January. According to Western sources in Ndjamena, people are not confident about the chances of this summit finding a peaceful solution, "since Libya has always scorned all of the OAU's recommendations." Minister of Interior Mahamat Ibrahim Itno told AFP in an interview: "Should the ad hoc committee fail to find a solution that enables Chad to recover its inalienable rights, war will be inevitable." Observers assume, however, that before Chad takes any military action, it will wait for the outcome of peace efforts undertaken by the pan-African organization. [passage omitted]

Chadian officials limit themselves to saying that the FANT "have not been idle" since the start of the truce. Troops have been relieved—some had been stationed in the north for almost 1 year—over the past weeks, according to a reliable source. In Ndjamena, wounded soldiers returning from the front can be seen leaning on their crutches.

Since the cease-fire, Paris, which wants the dispute over the Aozou Strip to be resolved through international arbitration, "has not supplied Chad with significant equipment," Chadian and French sources indicated. The French have supplied troops stationed at Faya-Largeau with food and especially medical supplies, but have not gone into the Tibesti area—located in the far northwest region of Chad, near the Libyan border—according to a reliable French source.

Observers claim that the Stinger misiles received by the FANT "are not a panacea" for an antiaircraft defense system. They should, however, "dissuade" Libyan fighter aircraft from conducting low-altitude bombing runs. This new aid from Washington, observers believe, in any case can only increase the hostility and distrust of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi—who has already told the OAU about the Stinger missiles—toward the regime of President Hissein Habre.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Kountche Funeral

AB122049 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou departed Ndjamena at 1515 for Niamey, Niger. He will represent President Hissein Habre at the funeral of President Seyni Kountche, who died 10 November 1987 in Paris.

The funeral will take place tomorrow in the Niger capital.

Egypt

Italian Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC120507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone arrived in Cairo tonight on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. He will hold military talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. The Italian minister and his delegation were met at the airport by Major General Rami Tal'at, head of higher studies at the military technical college, as well as the Italian ambassador and embassy staff.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

NC120913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0758 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone and his accompanying delegation at the presidency this morning. The meeting was also attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and the Italian ambassador in Cairo.

The Italian minister arrived in Cairo yesterday evening for military talks.

Comments on Talks, Visit

NC121016 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—Following his meeting with President Mubarak this morning, Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone expressed his great pleasure at the meeting. He noted that several major issues pertaining to international politics, as well as aspects of relations between Egypt and Italy that are directly linked to international politics, were discussed. Other issues related to the Mediterranean region and the Middle East were also reviewed, he added.

Responding to a question on the Italian presence in the Gulf, the Italian minister said: I explained to President Mubarak that the purpose of the Italian naval presence in the Gulf is to protect Italian maritime convoys in the region. In a broader sense, he added, we aim to protect international navigation in the Gulf. He noted that the number of Italian ships in the area is currently eight. This is sufficient for the task at hand. There is no need to increase the number at present, he stated.

The Italian visitor said that he had conveyed Italian President Francesco Cossiga's greetings to President Mubarak and added that Cossiga hopes to receive Mubarak as a guest in Italy soon.

Describing Egyptian-Italian relations, the Italian minister affirmed that they are excellent. He asserted that Italy wants to enhance these relations further and to bolster them in various fields in the near future. He noted that President Mubarak had a positive attitude toward the solid relations between the two countries.

The Italian visitor expressed his pleasure at being in Cairo. He said that this great country is linked with his country by historical ties. He described Egypt as the key to stability and security in the Mediterranean region.

He said that tomorrow he will visit the observer force position in Sharm al-Shaykh in Sinai. He added that he will inspect Italian naval units in the Gulf on Saturday.

Iraqi Military Affairs Minister Arrives 8 Nov

NC081031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Abdal-Jabbar Shanshal, Iraqi minister of state for military affairs, arrived in Cairo this morning leading a large military delegation to Egypt. During his several days' visit, the Iraqi minister will tour the Cairo International Defense Equipment Exhibition II, which will open tomorrow, Monday.

Debt Rescheduling Secured With U.S., France

PM111005 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Nov 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian-U.S. Agreement to Reschedule Debts, Including Military Debts"]

[Text] Cairo, *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Bureau—*Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned that an Egyptian-U.S. agreement will be signed next week to reschedule the installments of and interests on military and civilian debts totaling $1.7 billion, which is considered to be the biggest debt Egypt has agreed to reschedule. This is also the second agreement Egypt is negotiating with the Paris Club member. A responsible source stated that the interest rate amounts to 12.8 percent on average with regard to military debts totaling $4.5 billion and $500 million in backdated installments.

The source added that the United States decided exceptionally not to apply the current commercial interest rate to Egypt. This is without the increase which usually is applied in the event of rescheduling. This concession is limited to the military agreement, which covers installments and interests to the value of $1.2 billion and not the $500 million in arears, which represent the service for civilian debts.

The United States was the first member country of the Paris Club to submit proposals last August to reschedule Egypt's debts owed to the United States, but the Egyptian side's attempt to raise the issue of reducing the interest on military debts led to a delay in reaching an agreement.

A similar attempt had previously led to the suspension of negotiations last spring. This was before Egypt had signed its agreement with the Paris Club member states, which stipulates that the interest that is applied on amounts due since the end of 1986 through mid-1988 is the commercial interest rate prevailing during the conclusion of the agreement.

The Egyptian officials expect similar agreements to be concluded during the next 2 months with the rest of the Club's member states, numbering 18, inasmuch as dates have been set for negotiations sometime this month after the Egyptian Central Bank has determined the sums subject to rescheduling. This was the cause of the several weeks' delay in the process.

Officials confirm that the conclusion of the two largest agreements with the two major creditor states—the United States and France—will facilitate the conclusion of similar agreements with other states.

Egypt had previously concluded an agreement with France to reschedule military and civilian debts in arrears totaling $1.2 billion last September. The new economic cooperation protocol, which was arranged for by the rescheduling agreement, is currently being drafted. Its value is Fr1.2 billion, in addition to a grant of Fr100 million, as facilities provided by France for Egypt during this fiscal year.

Agreement Signed With Spain

NC111953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—Egypt and Spain have signed an agreement to reschedule Egypt's debts to the Spanish Government. A ceremony to mark this event was held at the Ministry of International Cooperation tonight. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zahwi, first under secretary for international cooperation, signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt, and (Asis Martin), head of the Commercial Loans Department at the Spanish Economics Ministry, signed for his country.

Mubarak Comments on Gulf War, Peace Conference

PM121426 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Nov 87 p 15

[Report on interview with President Husni Mubarak by Aldo Sofia in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] Cairo—"What kind of summit is an Arab summit without Egypt?" Mubarak said. [passage omitted]

"I have been calling for a meeting of all Arab leaders since the start of the Gulf war," he told us. "I have been urging a meeting since 1984, partly in order to tackle jointly all the problems that assail our countries—the Iran-Iraq conflict, of course, but also the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese tragedy, and regional crises such as that between Algeria and Morocco over the Sahara's future. It is pointless to deny or underestimate the splits within the Arab world—a source of so many problems, including our weaknesses. So even without Egypt, let the Amman summit produce at least a sign of restored unity, as the prelude to a joint strategy and an alleviation of the tensions that separate us."

[Sofia] It does not seem, however, that the monarchs and presidents being hosted by King Husayn can reach an effective and incisive joint stance on the most pressing problem; namely, the developments in the Gulf war.

[Mubarak] At least some kind of objective should be set; namely, that nobody should help Iran any more in its attack on the Arab world. This is a crucial point. It is absolutely necessary for the countries of the region that have maintained ties with Tehran to resolve at last to exert pressures on Iran to push Khomeyni toward peace and to contain the Iranian threat. It should now be clear to all that the Gulf war is a threat not only to Iraq or Kuwait but to the entire Arab world and therefore also to the West, to the United States, and to Europe. An Iranian military victory would be extremely dangerous for everyone.

[Sofia] If this threat, as you call it, were to become exacerbated, could Egypt decide to send troops and equipment to the "front line" in the Gulf?

[Mubarak] In this war Egypt supports Iraq. But it is not true that it has already sent troops or volunteers to the area. In any case, it is not a matter of being for or against Iran. We are against the war—which Iran does not want to end—because the war means death on a mass scale and a threat of instability to the entire region. This war benefits only weapons dealers—not the Arab peoples and not the Iranian people.

[Sofia] But does emphasizing the threat posed by Iran not imply an admission that a significant proportion of Arab regimes are fragile and not representative or strong enough to defend themselves?

[Mubarak] I would not talk in terms of fragility. I repeat: As far a I am concerned, the crucial issue is the division of the Arab world. The Arabs are peaceful by nature, do not want war, and are sufficiently well armed to bring their full military weight to bear. But to take such a step would mean causing an escalation of the conflict and we must avoid that. If the Arab nations were united, however, Iran and the pro-Khomeyni groups would have no chance of creating a rift within our countries. This is obvious, as is the fact that the Western press often exaggerates the threat of Islamic fundamentalism in

Egypt and in other Arab countries. Nevertheless, the Arabs must at last reach an agreement and form a joint front. There is no alternative.

[Sofia] Be that as it may, you have stressed that the danger transcends the limits of the region and threatens to hit the whole of the West. The Gulf war was deliberately "forgotten" by the West, which then suddenly decided to send in its fleets.

[Mubarak] Yes indeed, and I preached in vain for years, precisely to prevent the situation from deteriorating to this extent. I have spoken many times with European and U.S. leaders.

I urged a more active role by the West, and by the Eastern bloc too, to jointly put an end to this war, partly also to eliminate a further source of friction between the East and West. At last, albeit very belatedly, everyone has begun to recognize the danger. They are not saying they are busy elsewhere. They realize what is at stake. Their own interests are involved along the oil routes—European, U.S., and even Soviet interests. At last it has been realized that the time has come to halt the contagious escalation of this conflict.

[Sofia] Mr President, you referred to the threat of an East-West conflict in the Gulf. Does it still exist? Is there no danger that the countries which have sent their fleets there will become involved in the war?

[Mubarak] I believe not, in both cases. The facts prove it. The Iranians cannot go beyond certain limits. Therefore, I do not believe there will be a confrontation or an involvement of third countries as long as the Americans, Europeans, and Svoiets confine themselves to performing the legitimate role they have taken on—that of ensuring free transit through international waters—and as long as Iran does not interfere or really threaten international routes through the Gulf.

[Sofia] At the start you referred to the tangle of crises that threaten the region's stability. Unfortunately, 1987, which seemed to be a year that favored some progress on the road to peace, is ending without, for instance, it having been possible to finalize a plan for an international conference on the Near East.

[Mubarak] I would say, first, that the international community should work harder for the attainment of this objective. Western interests are at stake here too. However, the problem is Israel. The problem is Mr Shamir, who does not want an international conference. His attitude is surprising and his position is totally wrong. Peace is more valuable than any war. It is necessary for our peoples' prosperity and also for the interests of other nations outside the Near East. Instead, what is happening in Israel? In Alexandria last December I met with Israeli Foreign Minister Peres who told me he wanted the conference. Then Prime Minister Shamir blocked the idea. I cannot understand it!

[Sofia] Has the United States exerted enough pressure on its Israeli ally?

[Mubarak] I will merely say that the United States could have a much more active role in convincing Israel of the need for the international conference, which would at last establish and maintain peace in the region. If the United States has failed to perform such a role...I do not know what the underlying reasons may be; perhaps it has to do with the fact that there will be presidential elections in the United States in a year's time....

[Sofia] But that means we will have to await the start of 1989, await a new U.S. presidency, before we can hope for any change.

[Mubarak] No, I would not say that...Nevertheless, the fact remains that the United States has the potential to convince the sides involved of the need to take that path at last. This particularly applies now that the Americans and the Soviets are talking and particularly now that Reagan and Gorbachev are meeting in Washington. And I hope that this will produce something good for the Near East too. This, precisely because the two superpowers must take part in the international conference: This is the only guarantee of a permanent peace.

[Sofia] There is still the problem of who should represent the Palestinians—the PLO?

[Mubarak] If the international conference is convened the problem of who should represent the Palestinian aspirations and demands would certainly be overcome. 'Arafat is very flexible on this point, but the Palestinians must be sure that the conference will take place, and that it will take place with their participation. As far as the Palestinian delegation is concerned, there are several variables. Believe me: 'Arafat is the most flexible of all the Palestinian leaders and could make a contribution to resolving the problems. But he must be supported!

[Sofia] Many Israeli leaders argue, however, that 'Arafat is "the man of missed opportunities."

[Mubarak] If anyone has missed good opportunities it is certainly not 'Arafat. What is Israel doing? Israel cannot say that 'Arafat is the man of missed opportunities and then constantly raise obstacles to the international peace conference. Why does Israel not put 'Arafat to the test? Why does it not agree to the conference?

[Sofia] Following Al-Nasir and Al-Sadat, you introduced a new way of governing Egypt, of tackling its huge economic and population problems. Is it a matter of temperament or partly a sign of the times?

[Mubarak] Times change, Al-Sadat's were different from Al-Nasir's, and our own are different from Al-Sadat's. For 40 years Egypt suffered as a result of the war. Now we have peace and our objectives are different. The chief aim is to improve our people's living standards. Those

who have known Egypt in recent years cannot deny that huge progress has been made—new urban developments, a telephone network built from scratch, electrical installations, drains, the Cairo subway, and also housing. We have constructed more homes in 5 years than during the previous 25. So a great deal has been done. However, the problems remain— for instance, that of rising population figures and family planning, which will be one of the main objectives of my second presidential term. It will take years to resolve all these problems. There are no magic wands, as countries much wealthier than ours are well aware. Even the United States has problems, as do you Europeans. And is Gorbachev's USSR not in a difficult economic situation? Give us time. It will take time, and peace.

Military Official Discusses Missile Production

NC071714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chairman of the board of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, has said that Egypt has fully and faithfully undertaken the management of the organization, despite the withdrawal of the Arab countries that are partners in it, in order to preserve its capital, cadres, and capacity. He added that Egypt has performed this role in the belief that the organization was established to serve all Arab countries. Lt Gen al-'Urabi was speaking at a press conference today at the organization's pavilion at the second Cairo International Fair for Defense Equipment. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that where missiles are concerned, emphasis is being placed on anti-tank missiles. He stated that the Arab Organization for Industrialization has succeeded in making Swingfire missiles that have been modified by the organization's engineers, in cooperation with the Armed Forces. As to artillery missiles, he said that the Al-Saqr-18, Al-Saqr-30, and Al-Saqr-80 missiles are being made, in addition to aircraft shells. [passage omitted]

Asked about cooperation with Arab countries, he replied that Egypt is cooperating with Iraq as part of its general policy. It is also cooperating with some Gulf countries. He noted that this cooperation is not direct. It takes place through the Defense Ministry. He added that the Defense Ministry supplies ammunition produced by the Arab Organization for Industrialization and technical services to other countries. [passage omitted]

Replying to another question about reports that there are technical problems associated with the 'Ayn al-Saqr missiles, Lt Gen al-'Urabi stated that a number of modifications have been introduced into this type of missile. They are now ready, he said, and have gone into large-scale production. Tests on them will be carried out on 14 November. The prototypes of the 'Ayn Al-Saqr-80 missiles have been made and will also be tested on the same day. [passage omitted]

Construction of Uranium-Producing Plant Studied

NC110646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] The Nuclear Materials Agency is preparing to conduct an economic feasibility study for construction of a plant to produce uranium, the first such facility in Egypt. The agency is currently considering offers from eight international expert firms to supervise the study, prior to beginning construction of the plant next year.

Libya

Al-Muntasir Greets New Tunisian Prime Minister

LD111438 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1205 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Nov (JANA)—Brother 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee [for Heavy Industries], has sent the following congratulatory message to Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche:

On the occasion of your assumption of the duties of the Tunisian Prime Ministry in its new era, it is my pleasure to extend my most sincere and fraternal congratulations. I wish you success in serving the fraternal people of Tunisia. It is also my hope that your era will be a time of fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia, within the framework of building the unity of the Greater Maghreb and that of our great nation.

Ties With Tunisia Reaffirmed

LD130818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Nov (JANA)—The Voice of America, the mouthpiece of the U.S. Administration, broadcast a report yesterday on the Jamahiriyah's relations with Tunisia. JANA's international affairs editor commented on this radio report by saying: As everyone knows, the CIA-inspired VOA has attempted to engage in cheap schemes and to arouse sedition. This is something we are accustomed to from VOA and its reports.

We would like to clearly and unequivocally stress to the CIA radio that the Jamahiriyah trusts the new Tunisian government and its competent leadership. The Jamahiriyah is closer to Tunisia than to any foreign country that attempts, using cheap scheming, to spread poison between brothers.

It would have been better and more worthwhile for the U.S. Administration and its intelligence-inspired radio to save its advice for itself. The Jamahiriyah and sisterly Tunisia are more aware of each other's problems than any other foreign side. They are also able to resolve these problems without foreign intervention or foreign advice.

Algerian Energy Minister Nabi Begins Visit

LD082028 Tripoli JANA in English 1822 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, November 8 *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian minister for energy and petro-chemical industries, and the delegation accompanying him this afternoon arrived in Tripoli on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Belkacem made clear that the exchange of visit between the two sisterly countries comes within the agreed decisions and that his visit is a further step to complement the serious steps taken to build up the common objectives between the two sisterly countries.

Signs Accord on Natural Gas

LD111504 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The secretary of the People's Committee for Public Utilities and the Algerian Minister of Energy Mr Belkacem Nabi concluded yesterday in Tripoli an agreement specifying two companies in the field of geophysics and exploration as well as appointing 2 boards for their administration.

This agreement includes the specification of the general purview of the company of transporting the natural gas between Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria the pipes of which go across sisterly Tunisia.

The agreement also includes the bringing about of executive steps to transport this gas in addition to forming groups of action in the field of cooperation in petrochemicals and fertilizers.

Departs 11 Nov

LD112253 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Nov (JANA)—Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy, chemical, and petrochemical industries, and his accompanying delegation departed Tripoli this evening following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Brother Belkacem Nabi made a statement to JANA in which he expressed his great pleasure over his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He also praised the results it achieved.

He said: We have recorded a positive step and outlined the moves we will make in the future. Our march is proceeding forward and has entered the stage of actual implementation.

Algerian Information Minister Begins Visit

LD102124 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Brother Bachir Rouis, Algerian minister of information, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He is accompanied by a large delegation with members from different information specialities.

Brother Bachir Rouis told JANA that his visit is part of the continuing efforts aimed at building relations between Algeria and the Great Jamahiriyah.

He said: We have begun to work with precision and seriousness in the information field. This is to ensure that we will not lag behind the other sectors. Information is the most important field due to its role in communicating the importance of other sectors.

He added: This visit comes within the framework of agreements in the information field and the fruitful results of past meetings. Brother Rouis affirmed the importance of continuing visits and meetings to attain desired aims, to take joint steps in building a noble goal, and to close ranks to face the challenges we confront. [passage omitted]

Visits New Information Office

LD121314 Tripoli JANA in English 1055 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Mr. Bachir Rouis, member of the Algerian Politburo of the Front of National Liberation, visited yesterday the new information office in Tripoli.

He toured the various sections of this office and briefed about their work.

In comments made following this visit, Mr. Rouis has paid tribute to the massive achievements accomplished for the Libyan Arab people in the sphere of information, pointing out the importance of benefiting from the potentials available in information establishments in Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria using them in the political, economic and social fields, for these capabilities are complementary.

He points out that an agreement has been reached concerning the programming of joint work to speed it up to achieve the objectives aspired for, apart from making a resolve to continue exerting our efforts to achieve progress and advancement.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD121536 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Nov (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has received Brothers Bachir Rouis, member of the Algerian FLN Political Bureau and minister of information, and Rachid Benyelles, member of the Algerian FLN Political Bureau and minister of transportation.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture, and Revolutionary guidance, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Communication and Maritime Transportation, and the Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Departs 12 Nov

LD131008 Tripoli JANA in English 0907 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The Algerian minister of information and member of the Politburo, Mr. Bachir Rouis, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday after concluding their visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

Sudan

SPLA Claims Victories in Blue Nile Province

2 Government Posts 'Overrun'

EA122149 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Combined SPLA forces of Namus, Nashshab, (?and) Kashshah task forces, under the overall command of Commander (Salva Kiir Mayar Dit), member of SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command and deputy chief of staff for operations, have overrun two stations of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's soldiers and militia in southern Blue Nile. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, the SPLA forces attacked and dislodged Al-Sadiq's militia at (Bilwara) station north of Kurmuk. The dislodged miltia then ran to join Al-Sadiq's forces at Shali station where they were also attacked and dislodged by the pursuing SPLA forces on 5th November 1987. The correspondent says that 15 soldiers of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi were killed, including 1 who was identified as Corporal (Sheki Muhammad Yahiya), military number 410579. And several others were wounded, one of whom was identified as Private Adam Ahmad Ibrahim. [passage omitted]

Kurmuk Garrison Captured

EA121441 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpt] After 3 days of continuous intensive fighting, SPLA forces under the direct operational command of the commander of the 2d Axis Command and deputy chief of staff for operations and security, Commander (Salva Kiir Mayar Dit), overran and captured the vitally strategic enemy garrison town of Kurmuk at 0906 this morning, 12 November 1987. Kurmuk town is the administrative capital of Kurmuk District in southern Blue Nile Province in northern Sudan—not in southern Sudan, as Khartoum would want the Sudanese people and the world to believe that the war in the Sudan is the so-called southern problem.

The Axis Two commander, Commander (Salva Kiir Mayar Dit), member of SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command, is in full control of Kurmuk town and the surrounding villages, and his forces are advancing towards Ad Damazin [railhead 100 miles north of Kurmuk], Al-Rank, and Kosti. The population in these areas and along the route are asked to keep out of cross-fire and assist SPLA forces. Details of the Kurmuk operation will follow as soon as they are available. [passage omitted]

Tunisia

Mestiri Says Foreign Policy Unchanged

LD121438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1258 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva, Nov 12 (KUNA)—The new Tunisian government did not expect to make any changes in the broad lines of its foreign policy, but would demonstrate more initiative and dynamism, Foreign Affairs Minister Mahmoud Mestiri has told a Swiss newspaper. In an interview from Amman with the Lausanne paper "*Le Matin*" published Thursday it noted that the change of president would not make any difference to plans to restore ties with Libya. "If Libya respects the calendar that we recently arranged, then between now and six months we will exchange ambassadors again," he said. Turning to domestic issues he pointed out that Article 57 of the Tunisian Constitution stipulated the substitution of a president if he became absolutely unable to fulfil his duties.

"In the case of President Bourguiba, a seven-strong medical commission, which up to that point had looked after the president, decided that he was no longer able to carry out his duties, and it was this that had permitted the prime minister Mr Ben Ali, to automatically accede to the Presidency."

There were two changes being made in the Tunisian Constitution, Mestiri noted. The post of president for life was being abolished and the succession of the president would not be automatic, the minister went on.

"We envisage multipartyism and political plurality," he commented. Asked whether this included Islamic fundamentalists, he replied that "they are not a political grouping, they are a religious grouping."

"The policies of 'Bourguibaism' are not finished, and we will continue to follow the path which Bourguiba himself outlined, but at the same time rectifying the negative aspects that came apparent towards the end," Mestiri said. With regard to Tunisian political exiles, their dossiers would be examined case by case to distinguish which left for political reasons and which for common crimes. The case of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was in the process of being looked at, he added.

Appeals in Islamic Tendency Case Considered

LD131010 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Yesterday [12 November], the State Security Court, presided over by Mr Hashemi Zamel, looked into the appeals of five people who were sentenced in absentia in the case of the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement. The court president stressed the court's commitment to the rights of the defendants within the limits of law, which will remain the determining factor. The president was the first to interrogate the defendants. It was revealed that Mohamed Trabelsi had joined the movement and was using a nom de guerre. The defendant also admitted that the organization was preparing a political, economic, and social alternative.

Defendant Abdelmajid [name indistinct] admitted assuming [words indistinct] at the medical college in October 1986.

Defendant Fadhel Beldi admitted that he was one of the founders of the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement and that when he was abroad he had numerous contacts and various activities.

On investigation, defendant Ali Laaridh admitted he supplied religious workers in Tunis with documents and information. He also admitted that the political aim of the movement was the establishment of an Islamic government within the framework of a comprehensive Islamic policy.

Mr Hashemi Zamel adjourned the session and said it would reconvene on 23 November.

Cabinet Studies Draft Budget for 1988

LD122304 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] In ending the meeting, Mr Abdelwahab Abdallah, minister of information, stated that the Cabinet looked into the following subjects: the draft economic balance and draft budget for 1988; a review of the agricultural and fishing investment codes; developing tourism in desert areas; financing the development of forest projects; the health system; and the national anthem and official days off.

The president opened the Cabinet meeting with the following address:

It pleases me today to supervise the first meeting of the Council of Ministers in my capacity as president. I would like to begin this address by congratulating the new ministers and members of the Cabinet, with Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche at the forefront. I would like to recommend that all of you work hard in solidarity and harmony, in accordance with the statement of 7 November 1987. I will provide the members of the government and all our cadres with conditions suitable for work and confidence so that each one can shoulder his duties effectively and efficiently. Our aim is to make Tunisia prosperous and enable its people to attain their just status among nations.

The prime minister then spoke. He thanked the president, in the name of all the members of the government, for the confidence he had shown in them. He stressed their total commitment to making every effort to shoulder the duties entrusted to them, in the best possible way, with consultations and harmony in accordance with the 7 November statement. Their aim will be to make the government work successfully and to enable our country to fulfill its legitimate aspirations in the new era.

The prime minister, in concluding his address, expressed his well-founded hopes that the new government will live up to the standard of confidence placed in it and that it will shoulder its responsibilities in the best possible way.

The minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning then submitted a report on the draft economic balance and the draft equipment budget for 1988. With regard to the economic balance, and in assessing the results of 1987, the minister said that the draft submitted to the Cabinet, which was prepared in light of the seventh plan's directives, shows a positive development in the general economic situation. This is because of the measures adopted and improvements in oil prices and the weather. Specifically, this positive development is indicated by a GNP growth rate of about 5.5 percent (?by fixed prices) due to the good return in the agricultural and tourism sectors that led to a tangible limitation of the current balance of payment deficit, which will not exceed 300 million Tunisian dinars, as opposed to 550 million Tunisian dinars in 1986.

The proposed development plan for 1988 relies on consolidating the positive results recorded in the production and foreign finance sectors, working towards an increase in private sector production investment, and creating permanent jobs. In keeping with this, the proposed plan for 1988 is:

First: Achieve a GNP growth of 5.3 percent, if we exclude the agriculture and oil sectors, as opposed to the 4.9 percent expected for 1987 and 2.5 percent for the total product. This is because of the expected reduction in agriculture and oil sector production.

Second: Create about 48 permanent jobs, in comparison with the 35 [figure as heard] in 1987. This will make it possible, because of the complementary program, to greatly limit the pressure placed on the labor market.

Third: Achieve a total volume of investment of 1.88 billion Tunisian dinars, to which the private sector contributes 48 percent instead of the 44 percent contributed in 1987.

Fourth: Restrict the current balance of payment deficit to 380 million Tunisian dinars, which is 125 million dinars less than the estimates of the plan because of a parallel growth of exports and imports by 5.5 percent, through fixed prices.

Fifth: Settle the rate of [word indistinct] within the limit of 59 percent of the GNP and also the rate of servicing the debt, which is expected to remain within the limit of 26.6 percent of current income, which is less than the plan's estimates.

To reach these important goals, the economic balance includes measures and arrangements, some of which are included in the articles of the seventh plan for liberating the economy, and creates more flexibility and maneuverability in its infrastructure. The other measures and arrangements are included within the program framework for activating the priority economic sectors and improving the general economic and social atmosphere. These measures include: liberating the import of equipment materials and semimanufactured materials; continuing to reduce excise duties; commencing tax reform in line with what was ratified by the plan; and increasing the minimum agricultural and industrial wages and the production bonus for the benefit of public servants in keeping with what has been decided.

With regard to the equipment budget for 1988, the minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning said the draft presented to the Cabinet, which was prepared according to the general framework of the economic balance for 1988, adjusted the payments allocated for 1988 to 1,118,000,000 Tunisian dinars, that is, an increase of 3.6 percent over this year. These payments will make it possible to allocate 45 million Tunisian dinars for payment of the general debt, and 668 million Tunisian dinars for direct investments and the financing of programs and operations of public institutions, which will help continue the basic structure projects begun over the past years. They will also make it possible to include in the plan some new projects that will be economically and socially feasibile and to allocate considerable funds for regional development programs.

Great consideration was given to the financing of these achievements through an efficient fiscal plan; a plan which relies for the most part on internal resources, which cover 73.2 percent of the total expenditure.

The minister of finance submitted a report on the draft state budget for 1988. The minister pointed out that the draft state budget for 1988 was adjusted according to the ratified premises of the economic balance for next year. The proposed allocations of this draft are 2.96 billion Tunisian dinars in income and payment, that is, a total increase of 6 percent over the 1987 budget. This budget is in keeping with the intent to give the Tunisian economy a new image. It underlines the intention to consolidate recent economic measures. The draft budget is characterized by some particulars at the level of incomes and payments.

At the level of incomes, the draft budget underlines the government's objective of reducing the burden of taxation in order to activate economic movement, encourage investment, and create new jobs in the production sectors. This objective is indicated by ratification of the reduction in the cost of interest on surplus debts and also the registration costs of moveable properties and commercial assets. Therefore, [words indistinct] will retreat from 21 percent in the 1987 budget to 20 percent in 1988. The sources of borrowing were adjusted according to the state promises specified in the economic reform program, bearing in mind the preservation of a reasonable level of public borrowing.

As for expenditures, the government was careful to make them compatible with the requirements of the economic revival by ratifying priorities, represented in particular by the necessity of considering economic and social feasibility when ratifying public projects, and taking into consideration regional balance, commitment to paying previous entitlements of the administration's suppliers, and working toward securing the necessary maintenance for the properties of the administration.

The expenditures in the 1988 budget are distinguished by: support of local groups through an increase in the joint money account and support of the program for helping poor families; 7,000 new appointments in the health and education sectors; improvement of working conditions at the administration by ratifying incentives to raise the income of employees; improvement of services for citizens by raising the production bonus and linking it with productivity; and ratifying participation of the state in the costs of sickness insurance for the benefit of state employees, in order to improve this system. [passage omitted]

In concluding the work of the Cabinet, the president addressed the members of the government with the following speech:

These are important decisions which were prepared in an organized manner after consultations. I ask you to not keep them as just ink on paper and to work hard for their complete implementation. I will personally follow up on implementation so the outcome will be as we have said and so we guarantee for ourselves all elements of effectiveness.

Saudi Arabia

YAR President Salih Ends Visit, Departs

LD122109 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpts] YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih departed this afternoon following a visit to the Kingdom. He earlier had met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques. [passage omitted]

In a statement to SPA prior to his departure, President Salih expressed his happiness at having visited the Kingdom in response to a graceful invitation from the custodian of the two holy mosques. The YAR president said that during his visit he had met with the custodian of the two holy mosques and with brother officials in the Kingdom to discuss strengthening and promoting the deep, fraternal relations between the two fraternal parties. These relations are based on ties of kinship, faith, and a common destiny.

United Arab Emirates

Statement Announces Ties Restored With Egypt

JN111846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1802 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Nov (WAKH)—The UAE has decided to restore full diplomatic relations with Egypt as of today.

This was announced in a statement made by a responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry and carried by WAM this evening.

The following is the text of the statement:

Believing in the importance of collective Arab action, making available all its resources for the sake of achieving all Arab hopes and aspirations, and hoping to attain solidarity and unity of the Arab ranks, the UAE has decided to restore full diplomatic relations with the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt as of today, Wednesday, 11 November 1987.

The UAE is completely confident that this decision will, God willing, strengthen the relations of brotherhood and amity between the two leaders and peoples for their benefit and interests. It should also bolster the goodness and happiness of the Arab and Islamic nations, as well as the common objectives and the one interest.

This decision will contribute toward strengthening the efforts of Egypt with those of its brothers to support the causes of the Arab and Islamic nations in the next stage. It will also contribute toward Egypt's assumption of its leading role, an act we always support due to our belief in and appreciation for the wise leadership of His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the pan-Arab stands of Egypt, the principal member of the Arab family.

The UAE—its president, government, and people—harbors all feelings of intimate brotherhood and amity for his excellency the Egyptian president. The Emirates also wish continued progress and prosperity to the esteemed Egyptian people.

Yemen Arab Republic

Al-Iryani on Iran, Soviet View of Resolution 598

PM101455 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Nov 87 p 27

[Interview with 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by unidentified correspondent in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: Both the Iraqi and the Syrian foreign ministers have told *Al-Hawadith* in interviews that the consensus has now nearly ended. Iraq says that Syria has broken this agreement, while Syria says: "There was no consensus, even of the meeting of Arab foreign ministers last April."

Al-Iryani: Iraq and Syria are more like two conflicting sides. Each side has the right to air its views, but within the Arab League framework and within the framework of Arab action assigned to the seven-member committee. We believe that this consensus has been very productive. Resolution 598 was undoubtedly to a certain extent the result of efforts of the seven-member committee with all the states and not just with the United States. These efforts had a positive effect. The seven-member committee has said it is armed with the Arab consensus. If we were then to say—having once reaped the benefits of the Arab consensus—that this agreement did not exist, this could be a minor and unimportant issue in view of what has happened so far. However, if there is no new Arab consensus at the Amman summit, this will then be a cause for great concern. The Amman meeting is a summit meeting. It is more important than the consensus achieved at the level of foreign ministers in Tunis preceding the moves of the seven-member committee. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: What are the current thoughts of the committee: Should the Security Council be pushed into adopting sanctions in another resolution, or should Iran be given more time to ascertain the reality of its stands on Resolution 598?

Al-Iryani: The committee's position is clear: Iran has used every means to evade this resolution. It has come to the point where the international community, as represented in the Security Council, should adopt a resolution, one dictated by the UN Charter and not by us. If not, then why did the Iranians point to Articles 39 and

40 of Resolution 598? Why do they invoke these articles from the Charter and then avoid implementing them? The committee says that Iran has employed all means to evade its commitment to this resolution. It has come to the point where the international community should implement its laws. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: You personally participated in the two Arab delegations to Washington and Moscow. What impression did you receive of the stands taken by the two superpowers, especially concerning the question of timing?

Al-Iryani: I believe that the Soviets do not wish to hurry matters. We have tried, both in Moscow and at the United Nations, to understand their thoughts on the framework of timing. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do this. The Soviet response was that they would not wait forever, but they did not elucidate any further. As far as the correlation, or difference, of positions adopted by the two superpowers is concerned, I refer back to what I previously asked: Will immediate action be taken on the grounds that what Iran has told the UN secretary general is final, or should it not be taken as final? I think the Soviet side does not believe Iran has adopted a final position rejecting the implementation of Resolution 598.

Al-Hawadith: In your talks with the U.S. and Soviet sides, did you feel that one or both was increasing preconditions, demands, and political moves to suit its own regional interests outside the framework of Resolution 598—perhaps through fleets, for example?

Al-Iryani: Transforming this discussion into a U.S.-Soviet dispute is wrong. The issue is that the Iranian position is one of rejecting peace. There is no better move than for Iran to accept peace to remove foreign fleets from the Gulf. [passage omitted]

RCC, Ba'th Party Command Discuss Summit

JN122140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1923 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command here today. The results of the extraordinary Amman Arab summit were reviewed.

The RCC and the Ba'th Party Regional Command expressed their extreme satisfaction with the summit resolutions. These documents affirmed an Arab stand based on the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab Defense Pact concerning Iran's aggression against Iraq and the Arab Gulf states. They also expressed a sense of responsibility and an awareness of the threats to pan-Arab security caused by this aggression.

The RCC and the Regional Command additionally noted their appreciation for the other summit resolutions that tackled a number of important issues affecting pan-Arab security.

The RCC and the Regional Command stressed that these positive pan-Arab results have disappointed the enemies of the Arab nation. These other sides wagered on weakness and fragmentation affecting the Arab nation so they could continue their plots against it and encroach on Arab territory, sovereignty, and dignity. The RCC and Regional Command emphasized that the reaction of the enemies of the Arab nation toward the summit resolutions proves their disappointment. Both bodies declared that the Amman summit laid the foundation of a new cohesive Arab stand. This stand, with determination, will provide new capabilities to confront foreign plots and aggression against the Arab nation as well as to consolidate pan-Arab security.

The RCC and the Regional Command praised the pioneering role of President Saddam Husayn at the summit. This contributed to the success of the summit and its positive pan-Arab results. They also stressed the need to express appreciation for the heads of Arab delegations, the kings, presidents, amirs, and ministers who contributed to these results being realized.

The RCC and the Regional Command praised His Majesty King Husayn, ruler of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and chairman of the summit conference, for helping the summit to succeed and for stressing the pan-Arab approach. They also applauded his significant efforts prior to and during the conference to guarantee its success. These exertions truly earned the summit the description "the reconciliation and accord summit."

The RCC and the Regional Command on this historic occasion stated that this pan-Arab stand is the fruit of the struggle of the Iraqi people and their Armed Forces. It is also the result of their courage, patience, and sacrifices. These were appreciated by all Arabs and constituted the strong base of this pan-Arab stand and the solidarity with Iraq that was expressed in Amman.

The RCC and the Regional Command emphasized that the Amman summit proved once again that patience, sacrifice, and adhering to the principled pan-Arab course for the cause of the Arab nation will inevitably bear fruit. This is true no matter how long it takes.

The RCC and the Regional Command called on the Iraqi people and party strugglers to display further patience and high preparedness to sacrifice and work. This is not only to benefit Iraq, but also for the sake of the Arab nation as an inevitable way to attain greater national and pan-Arab pride. The two councils also called for further Arab cooperation and joint action in matters of construction and defense of Arab honor and pan-Arab security. This is due to the depth and comprehensiveness characterizing the relationship between what is national and what is pan-Arab.

The RCC and the Regional Command called on the men of the Iraqi Armed Forces to be more vigilant and prepared, since the black hopes and flimsy illusions of the enemies were thwarted by the results of the Arab summit. Therefore, these enemies may be prompted by their disappointment and black grudges to embark on an adventure and commit aggression as an expression of their frustration.

The vigilance and preparedness of the Iraqi fighters guarantees that the heads of the aggressors will be crushed and their delusions and black schemes destroyed.

Further Reportage on Gulf Combat Operations

Communique No 2,909 Issued

JN121734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,909 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their combat activities last night and today, inflicting the following new losses on the aggressor Khomeyniites:

1. In affirming our firm and legitimate right to cut off the oil arteries whose revenues are used for the evil purposes of the Iranians, our rapacious hawks today carried out a successful raid at 0445 [0145 GMT] on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. After dealing the target an accurate and effective blow, the hawks and their aircraft returned safely to the homeland, in God's care.

2. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector engaged enemy positions opposite themselves. They killed 11 scoundrels, wounded others, and destroyed 5 infantry positions, a vehicle, and a gun emplacement.

3. An enemy soldier was killed and a machinegun emplacement was destroyed in the I Special Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces.

4. An ammunition dump was detonated and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. A shovel [preceding word in English], a single-barreled machinegun, and an observation post were destroyed, two ammunition dumps were blown up, and one scoundrel was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the villages of Sirwan and Sarchinar with long-range artillery. This shelling wounded a citizen and damaged several houses. A swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 November 1987

Communique No 2,910 Issued

JN130754 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0725 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,910 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Due to its splendid feats, our valiant Air Force enjoys the love and admiration of the people. Every day it adds a new victory to Iraq's victories and deters the aggressors. Our Air Force also contributes to destroying the war machine of the enemy and continues implementing the Iraqis' will to destroy economic and vital facilities associated with the war effort. It dismembers the lifeline of the oil resources the charlatan regime exploits for its aggressive designs against our people and nation.

As an expression of Iraq's capabilities and its overwhelming superiority in the epic defense of its territory, sovereignty, sacred values, and the dignity of its people, our Air Force aircraft last night destroyed the following four maritime targets in the Arab Gulf waters and off the Iranian coast:

1. At 2020 [1720 GMT], several of our aircraft dealt an accurate, effective blow to a very large maritime target.

2. At 2203, a second very large maritime target was dealt an accurate, effective blow.

3. At 2337, our aircraft carried out a successful raid agaisnt a third large maritime target and scored an accurate, effective hit.

4. At the same time, several of our aircraft pounced on a fourth large maritime target. They also scored an accurate hit.

After carrying out all of these missions, our valiant hawks safely returned to the homeland while bringing glad tidings. Glory to our Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. Let the frustrated Iranian regime realize that this is Iraq's reply to Tehran's rejection of the international will. Iraq's replies will always be similar to this one, if not harsher. We seek God's assistance and support.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 Novemebr 1987

5th Maritime Target 'Destroyed'

JN131054 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1033 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Statement by an Iraqi military spokesman dated 13 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq is capable of inflicting the heaviest battlefield losses on the aggressors as well as their economic mainstays related to the war effort. Iraq is also capable of inflicting similar losses on the oil supplies of the aggressors. They employ these to commit aggression instead of using them to serve the welfare of their miserable people, who are cursed with their rule.

The Iraqi Air Force is always capable of teaching the aggressors the harshest lessons. After dealing blows to four maritime targets as mentioned in Communique No 2,910, which was issued this morning, our valiant Air Force aircraft continued to pursue their prey: enemy targets in the Arab Gulf waters. Our aircraft destroyed [ajhazu] their fifth maritime target at 1105 [0805 GMT] today, thus carrying out the largest massacre against the defeated enemy targets. After completing their missions, our triumphant hawks returned to the homeland, reaffirming the triumph of the will of justice and the advocates of freedom over the advocates of injustice, evil, and aggression.

May God bless our valiant Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. We thank God, who upholds the faithful.

[Dated] 13 November 1987

Greek Tanker Damaged, Abandoned

NC130918 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Manama, Nov 13 (AFP)—The Greek supertanker "*Fortuneship L*" was ablaze and drifting without its crew Friday, hours after it was attacked by Iraqi warplanes in the northeast Gulf for the second time in two days, regional shipping sources said.

The 268,081-tonne tanker, owned by Ceres Hellenic Shipping of Piraeus, was hit and set ablaze by two Iraqi Exocet missiles late Thursday south of Iran's main oil terminal at Khark Island, forcing the crew of Greeks and Pakistanis to abandon ship.

The "*Fortuneship L*," loaded with Iranian crude, was previously hit and seriously damaged by raiding Iraqi warplanes on Wednesday, the sources said.

Iraqi jets attacked four tankers, including two supertankers, near Iran's Gulf coast Thursday night, according to the Iraqi news agency. The other raids were not immediately confirmed.

Peres Wants Soviet Jewry Issue on Summit Agenda

TA130714 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in anticipation of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit slated for next month. In the letter, Peres says that the Soviet Union must be convinced to enter negotiations with Israel on Jewish emigration. The foreign minister emphasizes that, in his opinion, it is no less important to ease the journey of Jews leaving the Soviet Union than to remove the obstacles to their departure itself.

SDI Missile Proposal 'Serious Disappointment'

TA130811 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov 87 pp 1, 21

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington—Israel's involvement in the Reagan administration's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) may be endangered because of sharp budget-cutting measures at the Pentagon, U.S. and Israeli sources said yesterday.

They said that the latest U.S. proposal to Israel to jointly develop an Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile (ATBM) came as a serious disappointment to Israeli officials. Israeli participation in the ATBM project was the most likely area for American-Israeli cooperation in the so-called Star Wars programme.

But during preliminary strategic cooperation discussions in Israel earlier this month, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage proposed a cost-sharing formula for the ATBM project which would have Israel pay for a considerably larger portion than it had earlier anticipated.

Israeli officials had been hoping that the U.S. would fund 90 per cent of the development of Israel's proposed new Arrow ATBM missile, which is designed to destroy incoming Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles from Syria. On the eve of the Armitage visit to Israel, U.S. officials privately suggested that the U.S. would fund only 80 per cent of the project.

But according to knowledgeable U.S. and Israeli sources, Armitage was authorized to raise yet a different cost-sharing formula which would have the U.S. pay for only 50 per cent with Israel financing the balance. The Americans agreed, however, that 40 per cent of that balance could come out of the $1.8 billion in U.S. military grants earmarked for Israel.

While that would appear to bring the U.S. up to the 90 per cent level of funding, Israeli officials were still disappointed since they insisted that the entire $1.8b. was already slated to cover other defence-related expenses, mostly weapons purchases from the U.S. Using some of those foreign military sales grants to pay for the ATBM would force Israel to cancel other defence orders, they said.

Israeli officials hope that the Armitage formula was not the Pentagon's final word on ATBM cooperation and that the incoming defence secretary, Frank Carlucci, might find a way to reverse that budgetary decision.

The U.S. and Israel are scheduled to resume their formal strategic cooperation discussions in Washington next week. Those talks, in the framework of the U.S.-Israeli Joint Security Assistance Programme and the Joint Military-Political Group, were originally scheduled to take place in Washington last month, but were postponed because the son of Israeli Defence Ministry Director General David 'Ivri was killed in a military plane crash. 'Ivri is chairman of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations.

Two years ago, then Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin signed a formal memorandum of agreement on SDI cooperation. Israeli officials had hoped for a bonanza of joint projects. But progress in awarding contracts to Israeli defence firms has been very slow.

'Outright Denial' on Military Links With Iran

TA130706 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Israeli President Herzog this week that the administration knows Israel is still involved in weapons deals with Iran. Official Jerusalem has denied these claims, as our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin recording] In the past few weeks, Israel has faced a serious credibility problem in Washington and Cairo. In these two capitals there are those who believe—despite the firm Israeli denials—that Jerusalem is still secretly pursuing its special relations with Khomeyni's Iran. This suspicion is being fed, among other things, by continuous reports on this issue in the Gulf press, as well as by Israeli peresonages who continue to claim in public that the Iran-Iraq war serves Jerusalem's interests.

This suspicion is mainly fed, however, by intelligence sources in the U.S. Administration who point to the suspicion that Israel or individual Israelis are involved in weapons deals in the Persian Gulf. This week U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told President Hayim Herzog, who is in the United States, that the administration knows Israel is continuing to supply Iran with weapons in one way or another. In a recent letter to Jerusalem, the U.S. Administration reiterated that it is against any kind of military contact with Tehran and with Khomeyni's regime.

There have also been angry reactions from Cairo to the reports of Israeli involvement in weapons deals with Iran. People familiar with the Egyptian scene this week warned about irreparable damage to Israeli-Egyptian relations in the wake of these reports. Several weeks ago, an Egyptian diplomat told his Israeli counterpart that Israel has made a serious mistake in supporting Iran rather than Iraq and the Arab world's struggle against Shi'ite extremism.

Official sources in Jerusalem this morning reiterate their outright denial of any military or security ties with the Tehran authorities. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres this week issued a series of sharp statements against Iran. In speeches this week he referred to Khomeyni as the modern Hamman [arch enemy of the Jews in the book of Esther] and claimed that Islamic extremism is the danger...[5-second break in transmission] [end recording]

Foreign Policy Expected To Support Iraq

TA131232 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel is changing its orientation in the Gulf War from an official line of neutrality to political support for Iraq. This is one of the expected developments in Israel's foreign policy in the wake of the Amman summit resolutions.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem told *Hadashot* that the results of the summit have opened new political possibilities to Israel, one of which is identification with the moderate Arab bloc, headed by Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, in their support of Iraq in the Gulf war.

People in Israel have recently become more aware of the political need to publicly support Iraq. This is based on the assessment that an Iranian victory in the Gulf war will introduce Khomeyniist extremism into the Middle East, thereby hampering the peace process with Israel. It is also believed that a decision in favor of Iran may present Israel with unprecedented security problems.

A senior Israeli political source told *Hadashot*: "We should develop a pro-Iraqi political orientation, which may bear political fruit in the long run. In recent months senior Iraqi officials have indicated a willingness to examine the possibility of changing the policy toward Israel if the latter supports Iraq in the Gulf war."

Iraq 'Interested' in Ties

TA121445 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Iraq is signaling to Israel that it is interested in forming certain ties and is seeking to prevent Israel from having relations with Iran. This message was brought by Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi on his return from the United States. During his visit, Minister Ya'aqobi met with members of the Foreign Policy Association in New York. Among those he met was Frank Jabir, a U.S. citizen of Lebanese ancestry, who told him about talks he had held with Iraqi leaders, in which they complained about Israel's close ties with Tehran. They said that if Israel changed its attitude "there will be something to talk about."

East Jerusalem Press on Arab Summit Results

[Editorial Report] East Jerusalem Arabic newspapers of 12 November 1987 carry editorials assessing the results of the Arab summit conference in Amman.

Al-Sha'b's editorial on pages 1 and 8 entitled "A Reading of the 'Plaza' Summit Resolutions" views the outcome of the Arab summit in a negative light and notes that the extraordinary summit ended its work in "a very ordinary manner" by issuing a statement containing a series of resolutions in the same traditional mode of previous Arab summits. The paper takes a dim view of what the summit achieved and says: "The Arab news media tried to depict the reconciliations between the leaders as the summit's greatest achievement and ultimate aim, as if the Arab nation's foes and those who harbor malice toward the Arab peoples will immediately cease their agression upon hearing the news of reconciliation between this or that leader."

In conclusion the paper says: "The vague outcome reached by the summit's organizers constitutes another manifestation of the state of impotence and ignominy prevailing in the Arab world, for this outcome was not proportionate to the aspirations and hopes pinned on the summit after an absence that left the foes of the Arab nation free to pursue their options and change their roles in any way that they want."

In an editorial on page 1 entitled "The Solidarity Statement," *Al-Fajr* welcomes the summit's concluding statement but still views the Arab future as being linked to the Arabs' joint capability in achieving effective support for the proposed international conference, in mobilizing Arab potentials behind Security Council Resolution 598 for resolving the Iran-Iraq war, and in stimulating a positive stance toward the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt. The paper says: "We do not expect miracles, but we do expect practical programs by all the Arab states to follow up the 'word and publicity' resolutions with resolutions of action on all levels."

The *Al-Quds'* editorial on pages 1 and 11 entitled "The Reconciliation Resolutions" begins by saying that "a final analysis of the concluding statement by the extraordinary Amman summit clearly indicates that it was a summit of minimal agreement with regard to the Arabs' sensitive issues. These issues are headed by the Arab-Israeli conflict and include the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanese crisis, and Egypt's return to the Arab fold." After

reviewing the summit's resolutions on these issues, the paper concludes that "the summit's success or failure will depend to a large degree on the interpretation of its resolutions and means of their implementation." The paper hopes that each Arab country will not interpret these resolutions according to its own aspirations and inclinations.

In an editorial on pages 1 and 15 entitled "The Amman Summit—a Path Toward Liberation and A Promising Arab Future," *Al-Nahar* says that the summit achieved what the Arab people had not expected by opening a new page in inter-Arab relations. The paper hails "the Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation, the restoration of Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, and revival of coordination efforts between brothers having the same fate, the Jordanians and the Palestinians." The paper says that residents of the occupied territories feel, after studying the Amman summit statement, that the first step toward liberation has been taken, and hope that the Arab brothers will continue on the same path paved by the Amman summit toward a united and promising Arab future.

Rabin Discusses Nuclear Weapons, Transfer Policy

TA121450 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 12 Nov 87 p 3

[Report by Gabi Brunn]

[Text] "I would not like to see Israel in 15-20 years in a situation where Arabs will be able to deploy nuclear weapons."

This remark was made yesterday by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who spoke to the attendants of the second world conference of Jewish journalists at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem.

The defense minister added: "Therefore, the longer we postpone the introduction of nuclear weapons, the better it will be for all parties concerned."

He said that the IDF is built to face the Arab threat with conventional means. "Still, if Israel reaches a point—which I do not believe it will, because there are other ways to do things—at which it will find itself unable to deal with the Arab states' conventional forces, then a big question mark will be cast upon Israel's future."

Defense Minister Rabin added that all we can see at present is the growing gap between Israel's military ability and that of the Arab states, which is reflected in more sophisticated and effective means of combat. "This is the reason I see no need to introduce non-conventional weapons in the face of the Arab threat."

The defense minister also remarked on the transfer proposals for Arab residents and on encouraging them to emigrate. "The struggle for all parts of Eretz Yisra'el is liable to create a binational instead of a national state. Many people in Israel already recognize this fact, and those who advocate a greater Israel must find a solution.

"Some people propose a transfer. Others suggest either apartheid or some improved forms thereof. Any solution involving racist aspects is a mistake," said the defense minister.

High-Ranking Japanese Trade Delegation Arrives

TA120741 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by Jeff Black]

[Text] A high-ranking Japanese trade delegation arrived in Israel yesterday, raising speculation that Japan's reported compliance with the Arab trade boycott may be on the wane.

Israel's ambassador to Japan, Ya'aqov Kohen, said yesterday that Israel wants to double its exports to the Far Eastern industrial giant in the next two years.

In 1986, according to Japanese figures, Israel exported $322.4 million of goods to Japan while importing $274.6m. These figures led to the leader of the Japanese delegation Nihachiro Hanamura to remark two weeks ago to a visiting Israeli trade mission that "Israel is the only advanced industrial country in the world with which Japan has an unfavourable balance of trade." However, experts point out that since two-thirds of Israel's exports are diamonds, the net figures are still in favour of the Japanese.

Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday pointed out in a meeting with Japan's ambassador here, Koichi Tsutsumi, that the volume of Israeli-Japanese trade grew last year by 60 per cent compared to 1985. Sharon's set of figures differed from those of Hanamura's, saying the favourable trade balance in Israel's favour was only $3m. This difference can be explained by the two countries' different definitions of exports and imports and the calculation of the large transport costs involved.

According to Kohen, Israel has recently changed its tactics concerning the Japanese market. Instead of aiming to do business with large corporations which have heavy investments in the Arab world, Israeli businesses are being encouraged to enter into partnerships with medium-sized firms that are less concerned about the Arab boycott.

Kohen also pointed out that, since 1985, cultural relations with Japan have improved immensely. Before that time, he said, no official Japanese delegations had visited Israel, but now there have been about 15 such visits. The ambassador also stressed the importance of Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Japan in September 1985 when he was foreign minister.

Tamir Notes Change in Policy

TA121719 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Telephone interview with Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir by Yitzhaq Ro'e—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Ro'e] Can I ask you about Japan, the Far East? There is a Japanese delegation here and one of the questions being asked is: Whose guests are they, the Foreign Ministry's or industrialist Eisenberg's?

[Tamir] A year ago nobody believed there would be such a development. Japan was mentioned in the context of the Arab boycott. People said Israel should organize the Jewish bodies against it. Nodody could imagine such a development as the visit, and there were even those who placed stumbling blocks against the possibility of the exchange of delegations.

Last May I visited Japan. This visit brought about decisions on the exchange of high level economic delegations, from our industrialists association and their industrialists association. The ground was laid in that visit in May. As I told Peres, the ground was laid because all the activities in the past 2 years created the atmosphere and a different awareness in the world compared to before.

[Ro'e] Thank you very much, Avraham Tamir.

Shamir Meets With Delegation

TA130955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 13 Nov 87

[Text] Israel is agreeable to any kind of cooperation with the Japenese Government. Please convey this message to the prime minister in Tokyo. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this in this morning's meeting with members of the visiting Japanese economic delegation. Our economic affairs correspondent Yaron Kulas reports that Mr Shamir expressed the hope that the share rates on the New York and Tokyo stock markets will go up next week.

The members of the Japanese delegation expressed their hope for an improvement in the balance of trade between Japan and the United States in order to prevent a deep worldwide economic recession.

Sharon on Compliance to Boycott

TA130816 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov 87 p 21

[Report by Jeff Black]

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday told the visiting top-level Japanese business delegation that Israel cannot accept Japanese compliance with the Arab trade boycott.

Sharon pointed out that Israel had much to offer Japanese companies, particularly its free trade agreements with the U.S. and Europe. The minister suggested the establishment of multi-national companies under joint Israeli-Japanese management.

The group met earlier with Foreign Minister Peres who expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the Amman summit.

RAKAH Leaders Report on Visit to Moscow

TA121520 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Ilan Shehori]

[Text] The Soviet Union will renew its diplomatic ties with the State of Israel and strengthen their commercial, scientific, and cultural relations only if Israel takes the first step toward the revival of the peace initiative in the area, and expresses its agreement to the convening of an international conference. This message was delivered by RAKAH leaders, Knesset members Me'ir Wilner and Tawfiq Tubi upon their return 2 days ago from the USSR. The two leaders had attended Moscow's celebrations of the October revolution's 70th anniversary, and a communist-socialist colloquium.

Wilner and Tubi did not meet with Gorbachev, but they said that following their talks with other high-level Soviet officials, they will attempt to explain to the Israeli Administration leadership that new winds are blowing in the Soviet Union, and that Israel is now obliged to join the new wave.

As for Jewish emigration, Wilner and Tubi said they had no information concerning 400,000 requests for exit visas from the USSR. They said the number of those who wish to leave the Soviet Union is about 4,000, the majority of whom have no intention of immigrating to Israel.

Delegation's Departure to Moscow Postponed

TA121502 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Nov 87 p A1

[Report by Rafa'el Mann and Menahem Rahat: "No Consular Delegation to Moscow"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said 2 days ago that the Israeli delegation will not leave for Moscow, despite the fact that the Soviet consular delegation is staying on in Israel.

"There will be no reciprocity and no Israeli delegation in Moscow," said Peres in reply to a question at a meeting with participants in the second conference of Jewish journalists in Jerusalem. When asked why Israel does not insist on the principle of reciprocity, the foreign minister explained that "there is no reciprocity in the situation."

The Israeli delegation's departure for the USSR has not been cancelled, but rather postponed until after the U.S.-Soviet summit on 7 December, said RAKAH Knesset Member Tawfiq Tubi who dealt with the travel arrangements and who returned from Moscow 2 days ago.

Interior Minister on West Bank Situation

PM101211 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
6 Nov 87 pp 31-32

[Interview with Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani by Zaki Shihab; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] *Al-Hawadith*: Following the reported failure of King Husayn's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz in London, an important question is now posed as to the reasons for this failure and the U.S. Administration's lack of understanding with regard to the Jordanian proposals.

Al-Dajani: His majesty the king is constantly working to devote all he possibly can of his efforts to the Palestinian cause to at least set it in motion. Following the 1967 war and Israel's 20-year presence in the occupied territories, new variables and formulas have appeared: Israel's hold on the territories has become stronger and more vicious and it has obstructed every attempt to settle the Middle East conflict. The conflict between us and Israel is based on the occupation of the Arab Palestinian homeland. The conflict between us and the Jews is not racial but a consequence of their occupation of our country.

All efforts are presently focused on reaching a settlement of this issue. During the present historic phase of the Arab-Zionist conflict we have reached an international consensus and agreement on the necessity of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories it occupied in 1967. There are two well-known resolutions issued by the United Nations and the Security Council—Resolutions 242 and 338; how does one implement them? As far as Jordan is concerned, any talk not to do with withdrawal from the occupied territories is empty talk which does not produce results.

There has been a consensus to convene an international conference as the practical mechanism for settlement of the conflict in the presence of the five permanent Security Council members, whose attendance would not be merely ceremonial but would be an effective presence to witness what took place. Israeli Prime Minister Shamir declared his disinterest in the proposed international conference formula. As far as we are concerned, the negotiations themselves are not an aim nor an objective—the aim is withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. Jordan will not negotiate behind closed doors or through a third or fourth party.

Al-Hawadith: Did Schultz bring anything new on this occasion and how true are reports he submitted a new Israeli plan to the Jordanian monarch?

Al-Dajani: I am not acquainted with what Schultz said; I am speaking about clear official positions and I have not heard any Israeli official speak about withdrawal. All that has been said centers on direct negotiations, but I have not even heard Shim'on Peres speak about withdrawal. If we were to sit down, what would we negotiate about? The matter is clear and unequivocal; in Jordan we do not accept being upstaged by anyone on the subject of the Palestinian cause. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: What about the development plan for the occupied territories?

Al-Dajani: There are a number of aspects to the development plan and a lot has been said about it. Unfortunately, the way we see ourselves as devoted and concerned about our people and citizens in the occupied territories differs from the way others see us. Other people consider this matter as if we were vying with the PLO and competing for the affection of our citizens in the occupied territories. Are our citizens commodities? It is not like that. We are eager to support the people to strengthen their presence in the occupied territories in the face of Zionist and Israeli pressures.

As far as we are concerned it is not a question of competition. So, what we pay for, contribute to, and the expenses we cover in the West Bank are not paid for nor contributed to by the PLO or by any other group. We pay the salaries of employees, whether teachers or administrators, to look after people's affairs in the West Bank. We do not pay just certain people and we do not practice favoritism because we are not a group, faction, or organization. We are a state and we work as a state. Committees have been set up to study West Bank assistance requirements and we work with civil groups and not with individuals so that the benefits are more all-embracing and assistance is more comprehensive. [passage omitted] *Al-Hawadith*: What is the Jordanian Government's position on the new party which has been announced in the occupied territories and which incorporates members of the "village leagues" and others?

Al-Dajani: The subject of the village leagues is rejected. Israel created them. The lack of response from people has demonstrated their failure and only what is correct holds true; so what is Jordan's role? We are against all of that—village leagues and others. We would like people to remain steadfast and to be in a position in which they could confront Israeli pressures. It is all the result of mistaken ideas and the wrong way of dealing with the Palestinian cause and the people under occupation. [passage omitted]

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Speech to Nation 12 Nov

NC122042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1913 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Speech by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to the nation on 12 November; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] O Lebanese people, I am addressing you, upon my return from the Amman summit, to convey to you frankly and simply the message of reconciliation and accord that this extraordianry summit of Arab kings and presidents has reached. The conference was, in fact, extraordinary. It was historic in light of the decisions taken and in the spirit that prevailed throughout its discussions and resolutions. We hope to use it as a starting point to change the course of events here and around us.

The Gulf events and the Iraq-Iran war, which was the theme of the summit, have a great impact on Lebanon and its future, as you undoubtedly realize. They have a great impact and could have had a worse impact had we not rectified the Arab situation by returning to a true solidarity that, in the language of the conference, puts the supreme Arab interests above regional and selfish interests. It is from this particular point that we have succeeded in including the Lebanese issue in the summit's agenda. The summit was not due to discuss it, in the first place. We made the issue a topic of responsible discussion inside and outside the conference.

We have received understanding, support, and care from the summit chairman, His Majesty King Husayn. While reiterating my congratulations to his majesty for the success he achieved, I thanked him on behalf of all of you, irrespective of your positions. It pleases me to express our confidence in the role that his majesty will continue to play, on the basis of the summit resolutions, in his capacity as its trustee. The king will carry the message of the Amman spirit, which we hope will now prevail in our area and which we hope will also have an efffect on our Lebanese institutions and society.

O Lebanese, Arab ruptures have estranged us in the past. We hope that Arab solidarity will unite us. Arab divisions, in the past, have also separated us. We also hope that reconciliation will be restored to our lands now that the Arabs have come closer together. The Middle East wars have separated us from East to West, have scorched our lands, martyred some of our people, and destroyed our country and our lives. We hope that Arab peace will restore to us our national Lebanese peace, without which there can be no existence for us, no independence, and no civilization.

O Lebanese people, this is the message which I have conveyed to the summit on your behalf. I told the kings and presidents quite frankly: Lebanon is subjected to perdition. The economic hardship engulfing Lebanon has united it in starvation and deprivation, after it was divided by war and split by the warriors.

I said to the summit: I am not wondering whether Lebanon will survive or perish. I said that I am certain that Lebanon will survive. I told them that in spite of the winds which have blown on our land, people, and institutions, we are determined to survive. Survival means living together in a cohesive unity in a state, the system of which we endeavor to renew, and the institutions of which we enhance.

I carried to Amman the political reform dossier. The summit conference gave me an opportunity to discuss this dossier with as many of the kings and presidents and heads of delegations as possible. Since there is no need to publicly announce what was discussed at the closed sessions, as well as at the bilateral meetings, I assure you that the steps which were initiated in Amman will be pursued calmly and with the utmost determination until we reach the desired accord.

I also carried with me the economic crisis file, a file of your concerns and agony stating: If we do not secure a living for the Lebanese people, and do not secure the restoration of health to Lebanon, the reform of institutions will be of no avail and there will be no hope in returning our beloved homeland to its pioneer role in Arab and international dialogues. As you are aware, the economic affair is linked to the political issue. The cause of our economic crisis can be found in wars and politics. There exists no remedy but that of peace and political reform.

Even the aid, which the summit conference had appealed for, to the countries concerned, is associated with what action we are going to take in order to ensure our own means of existence. I particularly wish to mention here the establishment of a fund to support the Lebanese currency. We have committed ourselves to do this in order to secure the commitment of the brothers.

I met with the heads of the states that are capable of helping Lebanon economically and financially. I also met with the members of the delegations who are responsible for such matters. I explained to them in detail Lebanon's economic and financial situation and its urgent needs. They were responsive and supportive. We are in the process of working out a precise program, in compliance with the decision of the conference, to secure the minimum aid required. The conference expressed concern regarding the misery, hardship, and human tragedies caused by the war.

O Lebanese people, I have returned fully confident and optimistic. However, my optimism and confidence are contingent upon your own confidence in yourselves and on our confidence in each other. We will have no future,

unless we unite, and no salvation, unless we have confidence in Lebanon, so that others may have confidence in us and in our ability to live and be capable of shouldering our political and economic responsibilities.

O Lebanese people, I am satisfied with the spirit of accord and reconciliation that prevailed during the conference. I am also equally reassured about future action by fraternal Syria. The conference was intent on calling on Syria to continue its efforts to achieve a national reconciliation [in Lebanon]. Syria played a role in the restoration of Arab accord. Therefore, it is natural for it to play the same role in helping to attain national reconciliation.

Brothers, two matters remain which are more important than all this. The first is that the conference, in its resolution, launched Arab eagerness to maintain Lebanon's independence, national sovereignty, Arabism, and the unity of its people and territory. The second matter is that this resolution urged the Lebanese parties to resume dialogue among themselves in order to achieve political reforms to ensure the restoration of cohesion among the people, territory, and institutions of Lebanon.

O Lebanese people, in turn I communicate this resolution, rather this appeal, to you, one by one, irrespective of your positions. As I declared at the Amman summit and, earlier at the United Nations, I emphasize my resolve to dedicate the remaining period of my tenure to achieve this goal in spite of any sacrifices it may entail.

O Lebanese people, I said that I was going to be frank. I have been frank with you and I add that we should not be overly optimistic, nor overly pessimistic, nor doubtful after today.

My pledge is that I have confidence in you. I hope that we will pledge to one another mutual confidence and loyalty, and will participate in the reconstruction and reunification of Lebanon, and indeed the restoration of life to Lebanon's territory, people, and institutions. Long life to you and Lebanon.

Al-Huss Comments on Speech

NC131511 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Commenting on the speech which President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil delivered yesterday, Al-Huss said: The president's speech contained positive aspects. We hope he will exploit these so that there may be a breakthrough.

Junblatt Sees Off Volunteers Departing for Libya

NC131732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Security sources have disclosed that on Saturday PSP Leader Walid Junblatt supervised the departure of a new batch of volunteers to fight in Chad. According to persons arriving from Chad, the new volunteers showed extreme resentment upon learning that their salaries will be paid in Syrian pounds and will range from 1,100 to 1,300 Syrian pounds. The previous contract rates put salaries at between $600 and $1000, according to rank.

Syrians Tighten Security in Tripoli, Al-Mina

NC121908 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] According to the *Akhbar al-Yawm News Agency*, the Syrian Forces command in the North has asked all the parties and organizations operating in Tripoli and Al-Mina to close all their office branches. Each group will be allowed one head office, but will have to declare all personal weapons or ammunition which is kept in that office.

Resistance Group Claims 15 Casualties in South

NC122152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Forces of the Deprived said that one of their groups attacked the Yarin position at dawn today. The group used automatic weapons and rockets during its 10-minute clash with the force manning the position. As a result of the attack, at least 15 personnel manning the position were either killed or wounded. In addition, an armored car, a jeep, and a 12.7-mm gun emplacement were destroyed.

The statement added that simultaneous with this attack, another group fired two rockets at the Jabal Basil position. These hit their targets accurately, as a result of which fire was seen raging in the position.

The statement indicated that agent Lahd's radio admitted that the two attacks had taken place and that two agents were killed and three others were seriously wounded.

Nasirite, Palestinians Discuss Camps Situation

NC111521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] A sub-body, which had been set up at the Sidon follow-up meetings and which consists of representatives from the Unification and Liberation Front and Palestinian factions, went to Tyre and its camps today. The aim of the visit is to inspect the situation in Al-Rashidiyah camp and the entry of building and construction materials into the camp.

Meanwhile, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization Eng Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd and a delegation from the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front today discussed the issue of the camps in the south. The conferees reviewed the developments in this regard in light of the Algiers meetings.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes Erupt in Eastern Sidon

NC121725 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] According to a security report from eastern Sidon, fierce battles between Amal Movement personnel and Palestinian gunmen have been in progress since 1630 today. Heavy weapons are being used in the clashes.

Sa'adah Discusses Syrians, Government Crisis

PM111335 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7 Nov 87 pp 21, 22

[Interview with Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah by May 'Abbud in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] ['Abbud] The level of internal dialogue between the eastern and western areas [of Beirut] seems almost nonexistent. Is it possible to say that all means of dialogue have been totally exhausted and that there is no longer room for understanding?

[Sa'adah] Dialogue has not ceased and it should not stop at all. But the language of the deaf has not led to the results sought. Had the Lebanese been free among themselves, and had the West kept its hands off them, they could have reached an agreement long ago. The dispute did not in fact warrant all that has happened. The destruction which took place in Lebanon affected everyone, especially the crushing economic crisis. Everybody is trying to free himself from this crisis, but in vain, since it is part of a plot against Lebanon. [passage omitted]

['Abbud] A change has been noticed in the tone of President al-Jumayyil's recent speeches, especially at the Francophone conference where he called the Syrian presence in Lebanon "Syrian occupation" whereas at the United Nations his speech was more diplomatic. So why in your opinion has this change and hard line been applied to the tone of the president's speeches during the past year?

[Sa'adah] The president found himself facing numerous tasks at the same time as his term was about to expire. Therefore, he had to make exceptional efforts in order to expedite matters and perhaps find a solution to the Lebanese problem. The president of the Lebanese Republic cannot stand by doing nothing about the present situation while plots are being hatched against Lebanon. Therefore he explained the Lebanese problem to the world. I do not see any difference between what he said in Quebec and what he said at the United Nations. Probably his phrases at the United Nations were more diplomatic than those in Quebec.

['Abbud] But he called the Syrian presence "an occupation," which is contrary to what he said before.

[Sa'adah] Some claim that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is legitimate and that it was the legitimate authority which requested such presence. This is with the knowledge that some people know that the president had previously raised this subject at the summit conference held, as I recall, in Tunis, and that he sent a letter to the Arab League informing it that he had ended the mission of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. He also requested the commander of these forces, Brigadier Sami al-Khatib, to end his mission. Since the president took all these measures, no one can say that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is legitimate. I believe it was within this context that the president's recent stands were adopted.

['Abbud] But it is known that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut in response to a request from some ministers, the prime minister, and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, who represent a part of legitimate power.

[Sa'adah] Legitimacy cannot be divided. Legitimacy is exercised within the Council of Ministers. Not every minister represents legitimacy in matters concerning the country's destiny. A minister manages the business of his ministry. He is the head of the administrative authority within his ministry. As for political matters that concern the country as a whole, they cannot be dealt with by a minister or a prime minister, but indeed by the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

['Abbud] The people in the western area are satisfied with the Syrian presence. Stealing has noticeably disappeared, especially the stealing of cars. They can also go out at night.

[Sa'adah] Of course. This is because the situation in the western area is terribly out of control. The security situation has reached a state where people enter any place to seek shelter. However, although the Syrians have rescued the western area, the Lebanese Army could have played this role if it had been permitted to do so.

['Abbud] But the Lebanese Army was not permitted to play such a role even in the eastern areas.

[Sa'adah] The Army was not prevented from carrying out any role in our areas. Thank God our area is enjoying security and stability. Of course some isolated incidents take place from time to time as in the past when the state used to control all ports and amenities.

['Abbud] In your opinion, do you equate the Syrian presence with the Israeli presence?

[Sa'adah] Of course the Syrian presence is different. Whether or not the Syrians entered according to the Lebanese will, their presence in Lebanon has over the course of time assumed a form of legitimacy. Their continued presence here can be described as illegitimate. As for the Israeli Army, it entered through war and occupied large parts from Lebanon. We consider and admit that there should be relations between Lebanon

and Syria—relations of understanding of each other's situation, since Lebanon is a member of the Arab League just as Syria is. But regrettably we have recently been speaking two different languages. The Syrians have to understand the situation of the Lebanese—all the Lebanese, not just a particular group of them. We would say that Syria can play a fundamental role in solving the Lebanese crisis. We requested and still request it to play such a role, but not to support one faction or the other.

['Abbud] Is there any attempt to restore dialogue between the Phalangist Party and Syria?

[Sa'adah] Dialogue with the Syrians was suspended after the tripartite agreement. Since that date no contacts between us have been made. [passage omitted]

['Abbud] It is being said that President al-Jumayyil has recently begun to adopt a hard line in order to make a strong return to the Christian arena after the end of his presidential term and consequently maintain his leadership over the Christians. What is your opinion?

[Sa'adah] Why is it not being said that the president has reached the end of his tether and that that is why he is trying every means: dialogue, work papers, meetings, conferences, contacts, and missions? His patience has run out. That is why he is now adopting such a hard line. [passage omitted]

['Abbud] Minister Nabih Birri says that there will be no change in the Cabinet until the end of this term. You, on the other hand, demand the formation of a new government. Where do the people and their problems fit into this contradiction?

[Sa'adah] We are not demanding a Cabinet reshuffle just for the sake of a change. We requested ministers to meet and return to the Council of Ministers in order to deal with deteriorating living conditions. The people are suffering from severe hunger. They can no longer tolerate the situation. We said and still say: Either ministers meet to resolve the people's problems or else they must leave and a new government must be formed. So our request is a political one inasmuch as it is a social demand aimed at dealing with the economic crisis resulting from this situation. The situation in Lebanon has deteriorated as a result of a boycott as well as ministers' failure to attend the Council of Ministers' meetings and their inability to carry out government duties. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' Calls Summit Resolutions 'Positive'

JN122117 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Nov 87

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with correspondents of Syrian and foreign news agencies in Damascus in the presence of Syrian Information Minister Muhammad Salman. He discussed the results of the Amman summit and the Syrian stance. Al-Shar' noted that Damascus opposed and still opposes expanding the Gulf war and is against turning it into an Arab-Iranian war. He stressed Syria's concern over and rejection of the presence of foreign fleets in Gulf waters.

As for UN Security Council Resolution No 598, Al-Shar' declared: We support it, but we are doubtful it can be implemented in light of Washington's exploitation of this war. He said Syria had rejected a draft resolution submitted to the Arab summit conference on severing relations with Iran, since breaking ties is like declaring war or increasing the expanse of the conflict. Al-Shar' added: It is not in the interest of Syria or the Gulf states to expand the war. The Gulf states therefore adopted the Syrian stand. Moreover, Syria opposes condemning Iran since Tehran did not start the war. [passage omitted]

On the subject of Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation, Al-Shar' pointed out: This is not the first time that Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn have met. They did earlier at the end of April and meetings were also held at a lower level between officials of the two countries. As for the meeting in Amman, it took place in a tripartite manner, that is, in the presence of King Husayn. We cannot give this meeting any other form. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Al-Shar' stated: Syria considers the summit resolutions to be positive vis-a-vis channeling Arab efforts and resources into the fateful battle against the Israeli enemy and its allies.

Notes 'Reservations' on Summit

JN130651 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' yesterday declared that Syria does not support the Arab summit's condemnation of Iran and that the Syrian stand toward Iran is unchanged. Speaking at a news conference in Damascus last night, Al-Shar' said Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi—who read the final statement before the summit concluded—did not refer, as he should have, to Syria's reservations about the resolutions. Al-Shar' noted that the final statement was distributed during the closing session of the summit instead of being passed out beforehand so it could be discussed.

The Syrian foreign minister asserted that all attempts to undermine Syrian-Iranian relations will fail completely. He said Syria will continue its efforts and contacts to prevent the expansion of the war. He also commented that President Hafiz al-Asad is prepared to send Syrian forces to the Gulf should it be be attacked, in view of Syria's total support for the Arab brothers in the Gulf.

After asserting that Iran—which was the victim of aggression—is not an enemy of the Arabs, Al-Shar' stated that the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn in Amman, while positive in character, largely concerned itself with the Gulf war and not with Syrian-Iraqi relations.

As for the Arab summit resolution concerning diplomatic relations with Egypt, Al-Shar' declared that Syria prevented Egypt's being given any Arab legality, approval, or blessing due to its return to the Arab League under the Camp David accords.

After referring to Syrian-Palestinian talks, the Syrian foreign minister said the two sides held contacts in the form of a dialogue. He noted that the PLO put forward ideas while Syria asked for a clarification of them. These contacts are being followed up and Damascus hopes a solution will be reached. He also added that Syria favors rapprochement with the Palestinians on the Palestine question.

In referring to Lebanon, Syrian Foreign Minister al-Shar' commented that President Amin al-Jumayyil did not make any effort to resume dialogue with President al-Asad.

'Official' Source on 'Strong' Ties With Iran

JN122132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] An official Syrian source has made the following statement: Certain news media have attempted to and are trying to distort Syria's stand toward Iran with their reports on the extraordinary summit in Amman. The truth is that Syria has emphasized on various occasions its strong relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. It has not approved any phrase which harms or provokes Iran. It has not bargained on nor has anyone bargained with it on this relationship. Syria has always in all conversations concerning Iran emphasized its good relations with that country and its desire for this relationship to continue in a steady manner.

Syria considers its ties with Iran to be a powerful asset for Syria, the Arab nation, and Iran. As it has always stated, Syria considers Iran an important power against Zionism and imperialism. Syria stands with all those who struggle against Zionism and imperialism. The attempts by some news media to sabotage relations between Syria and Iran will thus be futile.

Afghanistan

Presidium Endorses Political Party Decree

LD101914 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] To further organize all strata and classes of society for the implementation of the national reconciliation policy and restoration of peace nationwide, and to democratize the sociopolitical life of society and the participation of all our compatriots in the country's political life, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, in its recent session endorsed by decree a provision on the formation and registration of political parties, in accordance with Article 2 of its 2 July decree on the approval of the law on political parties:

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's decree on a provision relating to the method of consideration of applications for forming and registering political parties:

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, in accordance with Article 2 of Decree No 123, dated 2 July on the endorsement of a law on political parties in accordance with Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles, endorses:

Article 1: A provision on the method of considering applications for forming and registering parties has been approved in 4 chapters and 26 articles:

Article 2: The Department of Political Parties is to be created along the lines of the general department of people's delegates councils of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

In accordance with the provisions of the law on political parties and the provisions on the methods of considering applications to form and register political parties, the Department of Political Parties regulates these activities.

Article 3: The DRA Attorney General's Office will supervise the implementation of the law on political parties and this provision.

Article 4: This decree and the provision on the method of considering applications to form and register political parties are being enforced from the date of approval and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] Najibullah, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Political Parties Provision

LD111948 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari
1130 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov (*Bakhtar*)—A provision on the method of assisting application concerning the formation and registration of political parties: Chapter I: General Provisions Article 1: This provision concerns the formation and registration of political parties. Article 2: Consideration of applications on the formation and registration of political parties will be made by the Department of Political Parties within the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. Article 3: The Department of Political Parties will have the following duties:

1. Receiving an application by the founder group on the formation of a political party, and consideration of this application in accordance with Article 9 of the Law on Political Parties.
2. Receiving an application from the founder group concerning the registration of the charter of a political party which has been permitted by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.
3. Preparing a report concerning the decision of a court on the dissolution of a political party.
4. The preparation and presentation of documents on the above issues to the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council.
5. Consideration of an application by the founder group, proposals by the Department of Political Parties, and decisions on these matters will take place at the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council.

Chapter II: The Method of Consideration of Applications Concerning the Formation and Registration of Political Parties Article 5: An application for the formation of a political party, together with the necessary documents, will be presented in writing to the Department of Political Parties of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Article 6: An application received, if it is in conformity with the provisions of the Law on Political Parties, will, after assessment, be entered in the book for the registration of applications on the formation of political parties.

Article 7: The department of Political Parties will, in the following manner, organize the assessment within 1 month of receipt of an application.

It will consider whether the documents presented by the founders conform with the provisions of the Basic Principles and DRA laws. It will photograph the founder persons and will control the accuracy of other facts which are important for making a decision on the application received. The period of assessment will be extended by 15 days by the secretary of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council on demand by the official responsible for the Department of Political Parties and in the event of good cause.

Article 8: The Department of Political Parties will present the result of assessment, for a decision together with its view, to the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Article 9: The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, within a period not exceeding 1 month, will assess the application of the founders and the results drawn by the Department of Political Parties. In the event of good reasons, the application will be returned to the Department of Political Parties for completion of the assessment. The period for all assessments and taking decisions must not exceed the period embodied in Article 10 of the Law on Political Parties.

Article 10: During the application's assessment, a founding representative or representatives should attend the session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium to provide explanations.

Article 11: The decision of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium in connection with the founding members' application is final. The founding members will be informed within 3 days and will be sent to the Department of Political Parties for registration.

Article 12: A political party is duty bound to hand over its charter for registration within 4 months to the Department of Political Parties. The Department of Political Parties will enter the presented charter in the book on political parties after permission from the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and hand over a certified copy to the leadership delegation of the political party. Party activity is permissible after the date of the charter's registration and obtaining a certified copy of entry.

Article 13: The registration of political parties who, before the promulgation of the Law on Political Parties, were operating overtly or covertly, will take place in accordance with Article 12 of this provision.

Article 14: In the event the application for the registration of a charter is not presented within the 4 months embodied in Article 11 of the Law on Political Parties, the permit for the formation of a party issued by the Revolutionary Council Presidium will cease to be valid. Under these circumstances, the founder group, after the elapse of 1 year, can reapply to the Revolutionary Council Presidium for the formation of a party. The application will be reconsidered in accordance with the rules of this provision.

Article 15: In the book for the registration of political parties—Supplement 2—the following documents, in addition to the charter of the political party, will be registered:

An amendment of the charter when it is relevant to fundamental directions of the activity of a political party;

An amendment of the fundamental lines or manifesto of the political party;

An amendment to sources of finance of the political party and other information which is deemed necessary for registration by the Department of Political Parties.

Chapter III: Dissolution of a Political Party and Invalidity of Registration

Article 16: A decision on the dissolution of a political party shall only be taken by the court in accordance with the reasons embodied in the Law on Political Parties.

A political party which violates the rules of the DRA Basic Principles and DRA laws can be dissolved in accordance with the rule of law.

Article 17: A proposal for the dissolution of a political party shall be presented to the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium by the DRA attorney general.

Article 18: After receiving the proposal and convincing documents presented by the DRA attorney general, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium will appoint a special judicial panel of at least five judges to consider the proposal.

Article 19: The judges of the Supreme Court, local military courts, and judges of the Special Revolutionary Court, when they do not hold a membership to a political party, can be included in the composition of the special judicial panel.

(?The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium) shall appoint one of the above judges as chairman of the judicial panel.

Article 20: When the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium receives an application by a prosecutor or representative of a political party about the removal of all judges, one or a number of them, the formation of a new judicial panel and its completion will take place in accordance with the rule embodied in Article 18 of this provision.

Article 21: The proposal of a prosecutor concerning the dissolution of a political party shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 22: The panel will accept a majority decision.

Article 23: The decision of the special judicial panel is final. Upon the proposal of the attorney general or the demand of a political party's leadership, and the approval of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the above decision can be reviewed by another impartial judicial panel.

Article 24: Despite having reasons to order the dissolution of a political party, the court can, in view of an expression of repentence and an undertaking by the leadership of the political party concerning the removal of violations and nonrepetition of them, determine a less

severe punishment, a warning to the party leadership or a fine ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 afghanis, which will be entered in the book of register.

Article 25: The Department of Political Parties will report to the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium about its decision concerning reasons for the dissolution of a political party within a period of 1 month. After receiving permission from the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, it will enter in the register book—Supplement No 2—the dissolution of the party in consideration of the court decision.

Chapter IV: Final Rules

Article 26: Financial and technical sureties, special judicial panels, as well as the safeguarding of dossiers considered by the special judicial panel, are the task of the Supreme Court.

Najibullah Honors Soviet Units With Banner

LD112308 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, presented the honorary banner of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers to the commander of the limited units of the Soviet Union, in Afghanistan at a meeting held in the headquarters of these units.

At this ceremony Comrade Najibullah said:

Our meeting today is not an ordinary meeting, not ordinary in the sense that only a short period has elapsed since the glorious ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of October Revolution. We are all under the influence of the speech by M.S. Gorbachev. We regarded our visit to Moscow and Volgograd as a revolutionary, heroic, and internationalist education. This meeting is not ordinary in the sense that today the honorary banner of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and DRA Council of Ministers, is being presented to you.

For a soldier of a military collective, this banner is a special symbol. This banner is a reward for unforgettable heroism.

Allow me to sincerely congratulate you for receiving this high reward and wish you success in the accomplishments of the revolutionary duties of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The people of Afghanistan express their heartfelt feelings and gratitude to you and all the internationalist soldiers of the Soviet Union for their internationalist assistance. Afghan-Soviet friendship is a confident guarantor of security, territorial integrity, independence, and the freedom of our country.

This ceremony was also attended by Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the USSR in Afghanistan.

At the end of this ceremony a soldier from the limited units of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan expressed thanks and gratitude on this occasion to the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers.

Najibullah Attends Soviet Embassy GOSR Reception

LD102220 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] In Kabul today Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, attended a festive reception given by the USSR Embassy to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was also attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretariat, Revolutionary Council Presidium, and DRA Council of the Ministers; generals of the Armed Forces; officials of social organizations; senior party and state officials; members of the High Council of the Ulema and Clergy; and ambassadors and charges d'affaires of foreign embassies in Kabul.

Najibullah Participates in GOSR Celebrations

For coverage of the visit by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations in Moscow, see the GOSR 70th Anniversary section of the 4 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Keshtmand Speaks to Activists on USSR Visit

LD121537 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1637 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Speech by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, at the 9 November session of activists of the DRA party, state, and social organizations in the hall of the Kabul Polytechnical Institute—recorded]

[Text] Comrades and friends: On hearing Comrade Najibullah's statement [words indistinct] I cannot hide the feelings that filled us in Volgograd and Moscow. This endeavor of the Soviet people for a new style of life is a new task. [passage indistinct]

As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the party and people are gaining greater mutual respect and trust. We must also procede in this way. We should not try to solve all issues without popular participation. We should consult the people and learn from them. As with our other friends, I also was filled with the spirit of renewal. This is the primary factor in our Soviet friends' striving for reconstruction.

We will also restructure our work method. Let us consider the gratis aid: How long should we allow irresponsibility in this respect? About 3 weeks have elapsed since the conference [passage indistinct].

We will continue reconstruction in the task of [words indistinct] of the Council of Ministers and ministries. The economic tasks specified by the conference must be accomplished as soon as possible.

We were touched by the deep interest of our friends on the policy of national reconciliation. And we must courageously and responsibly enrich its contents and implement it. It is necessary to take a more serious approach to issues linked with reconciliation.

In light of its accomplishments, this visit was undoubtedly historic. We members of the delegation were proud of the excellent speech by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. [applause] Never before had so much interest been taken in our delegations. The fact that we worked successfully and productively is the result of the activities of Comrade Najibullah. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Amin Returns From Visits to Poland, Bulgaria

LD102351 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Mir 'Amanuddin Amin, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who visited the friendly countries of the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as the head of a state and private enterpreneurs delegation, returned to Kabul this afternoon. He visited these countries officially, met with related authorities, and signed cooperation protocols with them.

Missiles, Arms Bought From Former Extremists

LD121605 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Our compatriots are aware that in response to those compatriots who took up arms against national sovereignty, but who then ceased their fratricide and hostility when they saw the peaceful and humanitarian objectives of the DRA and heard the proclamation of national reconciliation. When they ended their senseless warfare, they demanded compensation for the cost of their arms and ammunition. The Revolutionary Council Presidium recently issued a decree on the purchase of arms and ammunition belonging to those groups of detachments and individuals who ceased their combat activities.

The *Bakhtar* military correspondent reports that since this decree was issued, members of the armed groups that have ceased their armed activities have surrendered hundreds of weapons and 10 missiles of the type specified in the first article of this decree, to the [word indistinct] of the Armed Forces. In return for these weapons and missiles they received their price in cash.

For example, men connected with armed groups that had been on the opposite side, recently contacted the country's security forces. Announcing the cessation of armed activities, they offered to sell a U.S. Stinger missile and a British Blowpipe missile, which were in their possession.

In view of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's decree of 11 October 1987, the security forces bought these missile within the specified (?period) and paid their price to the opposite side.

Armed Forces Clashes With Resistance Reported

Border Infiltrators Intercepted

LD092331 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] A BIA military reporter reports that five armed extremist groups, who, in crossing the borders of the country wanted to start war and bloodshed, have recently been crushed by the courageous border forces.

The extremist groups, who had secretly entered the country in the environs of Shindand district, Herat Province; Arghestan district, Qandahar Province; Goshta district, Nangarhar Province, and the (?Kaldan) region of Konarna Province, were discovered in time by the border units of these provinces and were crushed after refusing to surrender to the border forces.

The report adds that 2 ground-to-air missile batteries, 1 mortar, 1 DShK, 24 ground-to-ground missiles, (?750) mortar shells, 1 rocket launcher, 5 mines, a large number of assorted weapons, and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunitions have been seized by the border forces. Three of them have been captured with their weapons in (?Kaldan) region of Konarha Province.

Group in Konduz 'Crushed'

LD102325 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov 87

[all personal names phonetic]

[Text] The people of Emam Saheb district, Konduz Province, have expressed their support for the crushing of an extremist group which was trying to disrupt the life of the inhabitants of the area at a meeting held for this purpose.

According to a *Bakhtar* military reporter, the armed group, equipped with heavy and light arms, was crushed during an operation carried out by the Armed Forces after a request by the people and the National Reconciliation Committee of Konduz Province. Thirty-four people including Uzbekbye, Abdur Rahman, Satar and Khan Muhammad were captured. As many as 245 weapons of various kinds, including 4 recoilless guns, 1 mortar, 13 rocket launchers, 11 machineguns, dozens of surface-to-surface missiles and 90,000 rounds of ammunition of various types of arms were captured by the Armed Forces.

The report adds that the meeting, attended by the elders, clergy, scholars, and a large number of the residents of the district of Hazrat Emam Saheb, was addressed by the deputy chairman of the provincial party committee, who talked about the disruption of the atmosphere of peace and tranquility of the people in the country by the extremist criminal groups. Then an inhabitant of the district Haji Abdul Nabi, thanked the Armed Forces for their timely action.

9 'Terrorists' Captured

LD112305 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Armed Forces recently captured nine professional terrorists, members of an extremist group, who wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the people of Zara Sharana.

The BIA military correspondent reports that the Armed Forces answered a request by the National Reconciliation Commission of Paktia Province. With the cooperation of the people of Zara Sharana, they besieged the camp of the foreign terrorists and captured them, along with 20 assorted weapons, after they failed to surrender to the Armed Forces.

Bangladesh

Nationwide Violence Reported; New Strike Called

BK121422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 12 Nov 87

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 12 (AFP)—At least two policemen and two civilians were reported killed in fresh violence here Thursday during an opposition-led general strike.

Earlier reports indicated five people died on the third day of protests calling for the resignation of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad's government.

The opposition Thursday called for strikes nationwide Saturday and Sunday.

A police officer near the state-run TV station in Rampura said two of his men died on the spot when a bomb was thrown at their lorry. He said security forces fired "several shots in the air" and there were no civilian casualties.

But Mirza Volam Hafiz, acting head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, told reporters at the Press Club at least two civilians were killed.

An official at Dhaka's hospital for the disabled said one policeman brought from the scene died in the hospital, another was in a critical condition and a civilian with a bullet wound had been admitted.

A police spokesman earlier said police used tear gas and batons against several thousand protesters hurling Molotov cocktails. Journalists and photographers were told to leave because the police had orders to shoot.

Police opened fire elsewhere in the capital Thursday, witnesses said.

Dhaka's major marketplaces remained closed and there was little traffic.

Sources in the fire brigade said it had been called out to at least 20 arson incidents Thursday. Witnesses reported these included government offices, vehicles parked at the Atomic Energy Commission and a power sub-station.

A government bus depot in suburban Mirvpur District was also set alight, six buses were burned and 30 damaged. A spokesman said two other buses and a filling station were also set ablaze. He said drivers tried to take out 34 buses Thursday, but quickly withdrew because of picketing by strikers.

Response to the dawn-to-dusk general strike call was high outside of Dhaka, opposition and press reports indicated.

In northern Mymenshingh town, day-long clashes between strikers and police reportedly left 50 people injured and 11 arrested.

The strike was observed in the port of Chittagong and opposition activists stoned and damaged several government buildings and vehicles, reports said.

In the southern town of Rajbari, railway police fired on a crowd that tried to stop the departure of a train, critically injuring one person, local officials reached by telephone said. A local correspondent in the town said the man died.

In Laksham, a crowd was said to have uprooted part of the main Dhaka-Chittagong railway line, but it was quickly repaired.

In the south eastern city of Khulna, an office of the ruling Jatiya Party was set ablaze, while a bomb was thrown at the party's office in the coastal town of Barisal, but there was no immediate report of casualties.

Weekend strike calls were made Thursday by the opposition Awami League of Sheikh Hasina Wajed, Begum Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and the fundamentalist Jamaat-i-Islami Party, partly in protest at the house arrest Wednesday of Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia.

The opposition accuses Mr. Ershad of coming to power illegally and rigging elections to maintain his rule. He rejects this, describing the opposition campaign as being of "evil design" and aimed at creating chaos.

During clashes here Tuesday, police opened fire on anti-government demonstrators killing three people, according to official figures.

The opposition says up to 14 people were killed.

Ershad Says 'Stern Measures' To Be Taken

BK161641 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] President Ershad has said there is no alternative before the nation but to work unitedly to remove poverty of the people to ensure their rightful shares in national resources. Addressing a public meeting at Srinagar in Unshiganj today, he said to attain the objective we have to further gear up national economic activities and strengthen the base of economic foundation in an atmosphere of peace and social order. In pursuance of this policy, the government is now engaged in gigantic task of improving the living condition of vast majority of the population in the rural areas through various reforms and development initiatives. As a result, the newly created upazilas [subdistricts] have now turned into a hub of economic activities aimed at providing basic amenities to the people. President Ershad said his government wants to safeguard and ensure better future for the posterity. Otherwise, the present generation will be held responsible for its failure by the future generation.

In this context, the president referred to the recent programs of a section of opposition political parties trying to disrupt social progress and peace through anarchy and vandalism. Such state of affairs by a section of political activists to serve their selfish designs, keeping the people their hostage, cannot be allowed to go unchecked. President Ershad said everything has a limit and there is democratic norm to highlight a political cause. But when guided by nefarious design like what is attempted by the opposition in last 3 days, this must be stopped for the better interest of the country and the people.

He said those who resort to such undemocratic means of politics of hartal [strike] and terrorism do not want the country's economic prosperity. They want to see the country remain dependent on others. They conspire to force haltage of production in mills and factories to see that the nation remains poor and becomes a bottomless basket.

The president said as the head of an elected government, it is his moral and constitutional responsibility to see to it that anarchy and indiscipline do not (?risk) the social peace and progress. He firmly said his government will take stern measures against all sorts of chaos, confusion, and anarchy in the society. The meeting was also addressed by Jatiya Party secretary general and Local Government and Rural Development Minister Shah Moazzam Hussain.

Foreign Minister Chowdhury Visits Turkey

For reportage of Foreign Minister Rashid Humayun Chowdhury's visit to Turkey 12-16 November, see the Turkey section of the 12 November West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

India

Gandhi Speaks on Pakistan's Nuclear Program

BK111708 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister has asserted that there is nothing common between the nuclear programs of India and Pakistan. While India's nuclear program has been developed within the country, entirely devoted to peaceful purposes, and is open, Pakistan's program is utterly clandestine and aimed only at producing nuclear weapons. Whatever capability it has acquired has been smuggled and stolen. Mr Rajiv Gandhi told the Rajya Sabha today that he had made this clear to the U.S. leaders during his recent visit to America. He was giving clarifications on a suo Marte statement on his recent visits abroad. Mr Gandhi reiterated that India will not sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Moreover, other questions like the presence of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean have to be taken into consideration and we have to take an overall view of the situation.

Allaying members' fears about the threat to India's security from Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability, he said we can handle it. Referring to cooperation with the United States in defense-related technologies, Mr Gandhi said we are exploring avenues in frontline areas where technology is not available from any other country. He said it has nothing to do with defense as such, and India is not contemplating any defense treaty with the United States.

The prime minister, in a statement made earlier in both the houses, gave a detailed account of the deliberations of the SAARC summit, the Commonwealth conference of heads of government and state, and his visit to the United States and Japan.

The prime minister described the recently signed regional convention on the suppression of terrorism at the SAARC summit as a breakthrough. He said it demonstrates the desire of all countries in the region to come together to fight the menace of terrorism.

About the Commonwealth summit, he said all the member countries except Britain agreed that sanctions against South Africa are beginning to have the desired effect. He said we, therefore, decided to intensify the pressure and expand the scope of sanctions.

About Fiji, he said India has already stopped trade with it and we hope that other countries will do likewise.

On racism, he said there is no difference in what has happened in South Africa and what is beginning to happen in Fiji.

The prime minister said the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement has been acclaimed all over the world, except Pakistan. Having a dig at some opposition members, Mr Gandhi said Pakistan did not welcome the agreement because it understands its significance, while some opposition members criticized it as they do not understand what has been achieved.

Defense Minister Reports on Border Attacks

BK131003 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, told the Lok Sabha today that the Armed Forces maintain constant vigil to frustrate any attack from across the border. Replying to a question, he said there has been no attack on our borders from any country during the last 3 years. However, Pakistani troops attacked our positions on the Saltoro Range in the last week of September and the 1st week of October this year. On both these occasions, the attacks were successfully repulsed by our jawans [soldiers].

In a written reply, the minister of state for defense, Mr Shivraj Patil, informed the House that development of certain types of missiles required by three services has been undertaken. Necessary skills and various technologies required for these systems are being acquired to achieve self-reliance. He said different versions of the missiles would be developed to suit the needs of more than one service. The objective of the program is to achieve capability and self-reliance as early as possible.

Iran

Supreme War Support Council Message to Nation

LD131322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1041 GMT 13 Nov 87

["Text" of message by the Supreme War Support Council to the Iranian people, issued on 13 November in Tehran]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear Iranian nation, brothers and sisters. Your conscious and selfless resistance throughout the revolution, particularly during the years of the imposed war—one of the most rousing epics of this country's history—has played a determining role in the policies of the contemporary world. It has become a major factor in the world's future, in the life of deprived nations, and a link between the world of arrogance and the Third world, particularly Islamic nations.

With your faith, reliance upon God, and rare selflessness, you shook the unchallenged rule of the world's arrogance over weak nations. You undermined the feudalist relationship that governed international relations, and you brought down the absolute power of the empire of money and force that was ruining and darkening this region's nations, in this world and the next. Your sincere faith, your selfless jihad, and your unreserved generosity in this period were instrumental in allowing us to benefit from God's blessing; in neutralizing the plots, bullying, and evil acts by your enemies, big and small; in forcing the United States to assume a reactive posture; in putting puppet, reactionary regimes and criminal and traitorous agents in a position of weakness and fear; and in entrapping the evil Iraqi regime and the beastly rulers of Baghdad in a prison of terror and hopelessness.

This in itself is a stage in God's victory that has been promised the faithful, granted to the Iranian nation as a worthy reward for faith, jihad, and reliance upon God. The subsequent stages of this victory will undoubtedly await this faithful, valiant nation, which is engaged in a jihad in the path of God—a victory that will be attained by the nation's continued struggle, God willing.

Now that the criminal rulers of Iraq, helpless and hapless, are in their last throes in the quagmire of their military, economic, and political problems—and are on their knees in the war that they themselves started with the encouragement and support of the agents of arrogance—the United States, its European allies, and its hirelings in the region have decided to make a last-ditch effort to rescue the Saddamists' sinking ship and, in whatever way possible, to postpone the inevitable.

The presence of naval fleets in the Persian Gulf; the United State's conspiratorial diplomatic efforts against the Islamic Republic of Iran at the international level; the comings and goings and ravings uttered by the

region's reactionaries; and, finally, the desperate and pointless cries by the world's arrogant Zionist propaganda network are all a futile effort to achieve their objective.

Based on an analysis that a victory by the Islamic Republic in the war would be a victory for militant Islam and for the nations' growing enthusiasm for the liberating and unyielding thought of Islam and the Koran, they are trying to put large obstacles in the way of that victory—if they can. They are trying to make the (?victories) by the Iranian nation look to Muslim nations and to other nations rapturously watching our great struggle like a bitter experience. They are also trying to halt the great movement about to take off against the interests of arrogance throughout the Islamic world.

The U.S. naval expedition to this region and its seeking help of its European allies means that, from the standpoint of the global arrogance, the Iran-Iraq war has reached a stage at which a danger greater than ever is threatening the interests of arrogance, particularly those of the United States. Now, more than ever, the United States and its allies are concerned and worried. This hapless concern—which undoubtedly has been intensified with the U.S. military and political humilation in the Persian—stems from the fact that the Iraqi regime is now in a severe state of weakness and has become more vulnerable than ever as a result domestic disorganization, inability to organize and deploy the army, the severe weakness of the military, and numerous economic, political, and social difficulties.

In these circumstances, the enemy's policy is to keep the war in a state of suspension and inaction in order to save itself from the continued blows of the forces of Islam. You, the conscious and valiant nation, in your great 4 November rallies, with your alert appreciation of the present circumstances, voiced slogans about strengthening the front and continuing fatal blows to the enemy ever more resoundingly. And this is precisely what the country's authorities regard as their obligation to God and the Iranian nation, and they are making the necessary preparations to that end.

We have now reached the stage where, with the continuation of operations and with repeated blows, we must give the enemy no respite and hasten the inevitable—namely, their downfall and defeat. Praise God, the country's resources and the nation's preparedness are ample to do this. With the people's efforts and the participation of all sectors of the nation and all organisations, we can achieve this.

We hereby present some generalities regarding the duties entrusted to various strata. God willing, at different stages, more details of these duties will be presented to each group or organization. The most important duty of every strata of the nation is that which was set out by the Lord of the Pious [a title given to Imam 'Ali] in his famous will and testament: Engage in jihad for the sake of God with your lives, your property, and your words.

1. Those who are capable of personally going to the battlefields should declare their readiness to responsible organizations. Dispatch to the fronts will be carried out in accordance with the timing and provisions to be announced by the mobilization officials, through popular mobilization, at definite periods, and on the basis of announcements by these officials.

2. Those who are unable to go to the fronts—such as women, the sick, and those with other excuses—should contribute with a financial jihad. People with the means should accept the financial cost of at least one fighter.

3. Verbal jihad, by elaborating and propagating the culture of jihad on the path of God, is a duty enjoined upon everyone under all conditions. Artists and public speakers who are capable of conveying the message of the revolution and of this nation in a most eloquent manner have a greater responsibility in this field.

4. Experts and scientists are now duty bound to utilize all their scientific ability in accordance with the needs of the war fronts.

5. The military commanders of the Armed Forces and the Guards Corps should prepare operational plans to inflict diverse and repeated blows, and should await the orders of the officials in charge of the war.

6. In making use of their capabilities, it is the duty of government departments to give priority to the front and not to tolerate any slackening in war requirements.

7. Esteemed clergymen, the learned ulema, and the beloved seminarians as always should be present in all fields, shoulder to shoulder with the people, and always with their warm utterances should give hope and enthusiasm to the fighters on the path of God—to those following the path of God and moving towards their lord.

8. It is the duty of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to set up centers throughout the country to register volunteers, to clearly decide on the time and order for dispatching them to the fronts, and to announce it to them.

9. The Guards Corps must also make preparations for training and organizing those who enlist to the best of its ability.

10. The judicial system should seriously tackle all the problems faced by the fighters and should strenuously prevent any violation of the rights of those self-sacrificing beloved ones.

Meanwhile, all experts are invited to send plans and suggestions for supporting the fighters to the office of the Supreme War Support Council.

We beseech God Almighty for victory and glory to you, great nation; for the continuation of God's blessings and grace on this country; and the continuation of the life, glory, and health of the beloved Imam, our dear leader.

[Signed] The Supreme War Support Council.

Letter Sent to Khomeyni

NC121756 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Following the aggression and attacks by the United States in the Persian Gulf, and the weakness and inertia on the part of the Zionist Iraqi regime, the Supreme War Support Council has sent a letter to the imam of the nation asking for a decree by His Eminence for preparation of detachments necessary for repelling aggression. The text of the Supreme War Support Council is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Leader of the revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Your Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may your shadow continue. The political and military provocations of world oppression and the pawns of reaction in their defense of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime—and the extensive efforts for its salvation—strengthen belief in the enemy's vulnerability and his excessive feebleness more than ever, making it imperative to deal effective and consecutive blows on him.

On the one hand, the unsuccessful efforts in the past few months of most of the international organizations—which, up to date, have not been able to steer the events toward a just solution—have merely served to stall for time. This may be used by the enemy. Optimism toward such efforts is fading. After deeply pondering and assessing the situation during the course of numerous sessions, the Supreme War Support Council held seminars attended by esteemed Friday imams, scholars, officials of the government, and revolutionary organizations. In view of the enthusiastic readiness of the people to participate in this sacred defense, the Supreme War Support Council has reached the conclusion that preparation of some necessary detachments is needed for the purpose of conducting a series of consecutive and effective operations on all fronts. In order to prepare the necessary equipment for this sensitive undertaking, it is necessary to utilize the country's resources more than ever before. We seek your esteemed guidance and instructions.

[Signed] The Supreme War Support Council

The reply of the great Imam to the letter of the Supreme War Support Council is as follows: In His Exalted Name. To the Supreme War Support Council, may the Almighty lend them strength. It is clear and has been reiterated that this imposed war is at the head of our priorities, and it is essential that, with the efforts of all sections of society, victory should be attained with divine blessings. Therefore, what the Supreme War Support Council and its experts on war affairs deem necessary should be carried out without delay. Meanwhile, I take this opportunity to thank all sections of the nation's society—especially the eminent scholars, Friday imams, and esteemed preachers—for performing their divine duties by offering their lives, dear ones, and resources in the path of Islam in an appropriate manner. Thanks are also given to the great nation, which with its great march recently made the spines of the filthy criminals—especially the United States—tremble with fear. I appreciate their efforts with all my being. I beseech the Almighty to grant the maximum strength to our combatants; to grant victory, blessings, and grace to our martyrs, the selfless ones; the release of our prisoners; fortitude to the bereaved; safety and perseverance to all concerned.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Sermon

LD131242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] By taking part in the Friday prayers today, the uprisen ummah of Islamic Iran have once again demonstrated their revolutionary understanding in the form of slogans showing their readiness to safeguard Islam and the gains of the Islamic revolution. This comes in the wake of the remarks made by Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, in response to a letter of the Supreme War Support Council and the very important message addressed by this Council to the Muslim Iranian nation.

The intensity of enthusiasm and emotions exhibited by the revolutionary and God-seeking people of Tehran at the Friday prayers was such that Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, had to delay the start of his Friday prayer sermons for a few minutes. We now draw your attention to some examples of the revolutionary zeal of those participating in the Friday prayers in Tehran. [3-minute recording of masses shouting and chanting slogans while Hashemi-Rafsanjani repeatedly thanks them and asks them to stop]

In his Friday prayer sermons in Tehran, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council emphasized that we have entered a completely new phase and that an intensive armed struggle between blasphemy and Islam is being prepared. He stated:

As a result of its calculations, world arrogance has realized that Iran has the capability for consecutive operations at the front, and it is frightened of this. Their fear is not limited to the issue of Iraq, however; it also includes the issue of Israel, and in the past few days

arrogance has foolishly revealed its hand with regard to this matter. At the very time that the leaders of the Arab countries were gathered in Amman, the president of Israel delivered a speech before the U.S. Congress in which he said: Why do you make so much of the Arab threat to Israel? The issue is the danger of Islamic fundamentalism. What threatens Israel is Islam, not the Arabs.

The representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council emphasized: This is an admission that had not been made before by a responsible Israeli official anywhere.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that in a letter to the Amman conference the United States said the danger which threatens Arab countries is not Israel, and it asked the conference to include the severing of relations with Iran in an article in its resolution. He added: It is really a disgrace and an amazement that the Palestinian leaders and those who claim to be fighting against Israel sat at this conference and that the United States, by dictating to them the severence of their relations with Iran and a feeble treatment of Israel, asked them to trample upon the honor of the Arabs and of all that had been done on the path of struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

The representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council asserted: As we have said over these last 8 years, our war is not merely against Iraq. Now it has now been proved that Iraq has been fighting us on behalf of the United States and Israel. The war is against Islam in the shape of Iran, and the scope of this war is very extensive. Our nation is aware of this. With its unprecedented turnout at the marches on 4 November, it has demonstrated that it is aware of the danger. The slogans of the people, their shouts, and their anger have demonstrated their awareness. The officials of the country, in harmony with the people, have made certain plans. We have entered a new phase.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that we have achieved certain victories in all political and military spheres this year—including the acceptance of the peace thesis of the Islamic Republic of Iran by international organizations; the disgrace of the reactionary Arab leaders at the Amman conference; and the blow delivered to the United States in the Persian Gulf which led to the resignation of Weinberger, the U.S. war minister. He stated: Weinberger's resignation was a defeat for the U.S. military policy in the Persian Gulf. The discovery of the U.S. economic weakness and the economic weak spot of the Western world is one of our gains. In the last 2 weeks, Western financial powers suffered such a great loss that no computer can calculate it. The Persian Gulf is the spot where one can cause the greatest crises for the world. Here America's head has hit a rock, and, like a dead mouse, it is writhing miserably. It not help in saving Saddam; on the contrary, it worsened the situation. After the 4 November demonstrations of the Iranian people, the decisions of the Supreme War Support Council, and the permission granted by the leader, and we have now entered a new phase.

Describing the war plans, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council said: The new plan is for us to make a big step toward taking the war with Iraq on the fronts more seriously, and toward taking the probability of a clash with the United States in the Persian Gulf more seriously. We have initiated this step with the decisions and the announcement by the War Support Council. However, this still does not mean mass mobilization, and, more importantly, it does not mean that the imam has decided to issue an order for jihad.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: In today's announcement, the general aspects of the movement were clarified, and two of its pillars were announced: one being the greater presence of people on the fronts, which constitutes a jihad with our lives; and the second being greater support for the war fronts, which constitutes a financial jihad.

Those who are bodily capable and who have fighting expertise are duty bound to go to the registration centers to ensure that we can wage numerous and consecutive operations.

From a financial point of view, those who have money and who cannot go to the fronts themselves—such as women, the elderly, producers, office employees, and the retired—should take on the costs of a fighter for the 2 or 3 months he is on the front. This was done in the early days of Islam. Our move should be such that those who go to the fronts are properly supported with regard to their families, food, administration, and financial needs. Those behind the lines should show solidarity with those at the fronts, so that with this new step we can deliver consecutive and final blows at appropriate points. This will be done in such a way that we will make the United States regret baring its teeth and claws, and so that we can unfurl the proud banner of Islam atop the lofty palaces of bullies around the world.

Praises Mobilization Forces

LD120940 Tehran IRNA in English
0730 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12 IRNA—Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Wednesday termed the role played by the Basij (mobilisation) forces in victories of Iran in the Iraqi-imposed war as "outstanding".

Addressing a group of Basij members who had called on the speaker on the occasion of the anniversary of Basij formation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that Basij forces are source of public security and confidence.

The heroic resistance of Basij forces, he told the visitors, has enabled the Iranian nation to stand against plots and aggressions of imperialism without being scared of U.S. threats. Enjoying such a strong popular force, the Iranian revolution has advanced ahead, he stressed.

Receives Envoy to PRC

LD111554 Tehran IRNA in English
1448 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11 IRNA—Iranian Ambassador to Beijing Ala'eddin Borujerdi who is here on a homecoming visit met Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Wednesday, and briefed him on Tehran-Beijing relations.

In the meeting, the Majlis Speaker, underlining the need to expand bilateral relations, said that the Iranian people attach great importance to Tehran-Beijing ties.

The speaker noted that 'the positive' stand of Chinese leaders towards the Islamic Republic will greatly strengthen bilateral relations. He also gave the ambassador necessary guidelines on Irano-Chinese ties.

Musavi: Amman Summit 'Treason' Against Arabs

LD121736 Tehran IRNA in English
1705 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Kerman. Nov. 12, IRNA—The Arab summit in Amman is evidence of a treason committed by reactionary heads of Arab states against their peoples, at a time when Holy Qods is under the jack-boots of Zionist soldiers, said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday.

The Premier addressing the Amman summit [as received] said, "when conspiracies hatched by your masters in international organizations do not have any effect, how can this conference have any effect."

Musavi, speaking to a group of local tribesmen here said, "Arab leaders have now forgotten their main enemy (the Zionists) and are issuing resolutions against the Islamic Revolution to serve U.S. interests."

Despite all these problems the Islamic Republic will give due response to such conferences, and to the U.S and Saddam (Husayn) by mobilizing further forces at the battlefronts, stressed the premier.

The prime minister made it clear, "the Islamic Republic will in no way accept an American-dictated peace plan guaranteeing the existance of Saddam's Baathist regime."

Since the Islamic Revolution destroyed all the illegitimate interests of the U.S. in Iran, Washington's hostility towards the Islamic Revolution is not surprising, noted the premier.

The Islamic Revolution is standing against all arrogant powers, said Musavi, adding "their (enemies) resources are weapons and naval fleets and their soldiers are Iraq's Saddam Husayn and Jordan's Shah Husayn, who loyally serve the Great Satan (U.S.)."

Noted Premier Musavi "our power stems from people's faith in Allah ... the U.S. has Kuwaiti sheikhs and criminal Saudi police, while we enjoy dedicated tribesmen."

The U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf has made the Iranian people more determined to fight tyranny and oppression, concluded the premier.

Musavi Addresses Kerman Residents 11 Nov

NC120827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that yesterday afternoon Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who is in Kerman, attended a meeting of thousands of revolutionary and committed people in Kerman's Imam Mosque at the end of the Week of Readiness to confront U.S. aggression. Discussing developments 9 years after the victory of the revolution, the imposed war, the defeat of world arrogance, (?and the existence) of all kinds of plots, threats, and military aggressions, he said: The revolution was carried out in order to offer a new system to the world, and express Islam's call to the nations to rise up and shake off the yoke of oppression imposed by world arrogance. He referred to America's various plots and ploys, the economic siege on Iran, the imposition of the war, and the latest military threat and aggression, and stated: Since its very first days in the Persian Gulf, the United States has been slapped by the Islamic revolution every moment and with each step it takes, so much so that today its closest friends have lost hope in its various plans. What has driven America back is the determination of our united nation and the answer that our people gave America and its minions on 4 November.

Mr Musavi went on to discuss the Islamic Republic's economic policies. He said: We are pursuing lofty ideals. God has granted many blessings to Kerman Province and has made it one of the most exceptional parts of the world. The variety of natural and mineral resouces, as well as agricultural products, has made this province exceptional in every way; and this year the Islamic Republic's activities should focus on strengthening the country's eastern area and expanding infrastructural industries and investments. Making the point that the people of Kerman are moving in parallel with this policy, the prime minister said: The potentials of Kerman Province are many, as are the possibilities for expanding agriculture, mining, universities, infrastructural industries, and animal husbandry. He spoke of the economic impacts of the province on the country's national income, and referred to figures for the country's non-oil exports, saying: Last year, about $1 billion was earned

from the country's non-oil exports; Kerman Province was responsible for about one- fifth of this amount by the export of copper, pistachios, and carpets.

The prime minister also told the people at the mass meeting in Kerman: Kerman is the birthplace of noble people. It is the center of the Sarallah division and of the Zolfaqar brigade. With its living capital and forces faithful to the revolution, this province will not only be turned into an active hearth for defending the country's security, but it can help the entire country and the national economy as well.

In another part of his speech, Mr Musavi referred to the recent Arab summit and said: (?According to an) Arab leader, this meeting was held on the orders of the United States. Pointing to political activities by international organizations against the Islamic revolution, the prime minister said: We insist on our principles and will not abandon the idea of punishing Saddam. You, the people, have stayed firm in your determination to bring about Saddam's military defeat, and this is what makes our words heard in international forums.

On the crash of U.S. stock market prices, the prime minister stated: American stockholders have suffered thousands of billions of dollars in losses. This was the outcome of their policies, (?and this defeat) and the continuous blows were the outcome of the efforts of you, the heroic people.

Yesterday's mass meeting in Kerman was attended by the minister of post, telegraph, and telephone; the minister of culture and higher education; the prime minister's cultural and administrative depties; as well as local officials.

Musavi Returns to Tehran

NC130714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports from Kerman that Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and the delegation accompanying him returned to Tehran yesterday afternoon after a 2-day visit to Kerman to inspect the progress achieved in that province.

Answering a Central News Unit correspondent's question at Kerman Airport, the prime minister said the following of his visit to Kerman Province: Our vast contacts with the people; the obviously high revolutionary and heroic morale of the Kerman people, especially of the brave (Jiyo), (Ka'nuj), and (Jazmuryan) tribes; our contacts with clergymen and officials; the meetings with the province's administrative council; and the progress achieved by Kerman University were all extremely useful, informative, and impressive.

Referring to the maneuvers carried out by 10 tribal divisions in Kerman Province, the prime minister said: The clenched fists and the weapons of these tribes are the best answer to the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf, to the Zionist Iraqi regime, and to the provocative U.S. plots at the conference of the reactionary Arab leaders.

Tehran Commentary on Arab Summit 'Tragedy'

LD121410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1104 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Station commentary: "The Outcome of the Extraordinary Arab Summit, a Tragedy for the World of Islam"]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit ended its work in the capital of Jordan yesterday and declared that each Arab state may separately resume diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime. A glance at the final statement of the third extraordinary Arab summit shows that the participants failed to resolve the regional problems. On the contrary, they moved several steps backward. As regards the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, the Arab summit—without taking account of the Iraqi regime's aggressive stance and ignoring the existing facts in the region—condemned Iran for the so-called occupation of some Iraqi territory and also for its reluctance to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The summit adopted its stance at a time when even the United Nations has not declared its final opinion on Iran's stance, and has asked the two sides to send representatives to this organization's permanent headquarter in New York for further talks on the two countries' response to the secretary general's plan. The extraordinary Arab summit also called on Iran to accept Resoluiton 598 with its existing chronology. It is quite clear that the Amman summit deliberately ignored a reply sent by the Iraqi regime to the UN secretary general, in which the rulers of Baghdad have opposed his plan and left it deadlocked. In fact, what the Arab summit expressed in its statement is these governments' opposition to the proposed plan of Perez de Cuellar.

In addition, the participants in the Amman summit, which ended its work yesterday, expressed solidarity with Kuwait vis-a-vis the so-called Iranian threats and provocations. While it condemend the bloody events of Mecca at this year's hajj rituals, they expressed solidarity with the Saudi regime and endorsed all the measures taken against the hajj pilgrims by the regime ruling Hejaz [Saudi Arabia].

Side by side with these blindly adopted stances, another act of betrayal of this summit is the implicit acceptance of the Camp David accords—because the participants have approved that the resumption of diplomatic relations between any Arab League member and Egypt will be regarded as a sovereign act decided by each government. In other words, henceforth the Arab governments may resume diplomatic relations with the Camp David

regime of Egypt without any hesitation. In this connection, it is reported that, as a first step, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and UAE head Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan left for Cairo after the summit yesterday afternoon.

Everyone remembers that the Khartoum summit, held after the Arabs' defeat in 1967, approves the famous phrase of 'Abd al-Nasir: No negotiations, no peace, and no acceptance of Israel's existence. However, in 1973—after the Arab victory over Israel in the famous Ramadan war—at an Arab summit in Algeria, for the first time Arab governments aired their desire to make peace with the Zionist regime on condition of its withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In the wake of the Camp David accords, Al-Sadat's regime was expelled from the Arab League and its membership was suspended. But after the Islamic revolution victory in Iran, U.S. interests and the existence of the Zionist regime were threatened. The Arab reactionary states, therefore, in accordance with the U.S. recommendation, decided to intensify their efforts for a compromise. In 1982, 4 months after the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, they adopted the notorious Fes resolution in which for the first time they implicitly recognized the borders of the illegitimate Israeli Government.

Now, in addition to their flagrant complacency on the Palestine issue and the gradual retreat of most Arab leaders, at the Amman summit they were content to express support for the international peace conference on the Middle East at which the PLO will take part—enjoying equal rights with others. [sentence as heard] At the Amman summit, held following a disgraceful meeting between Shah Hassan of Morocco and Shi'mon Peres, the Muslims who await the liberation of Jerusalem—those who in the last few days have shed blood in Jerusalem with their demonstrations—were promised that Shah Husayn, this murderer of the Palestinians, will contact the Vatican to strengthen Arab links with the Vatican on the Jerusalem issue.

The extraordinary Arab summit in Jordan did not resolve any problem of the Muslims and did not undo any knot; rather, through its treacherous approval, it showed its incompetence to Arabs and Muslims. The Muslim people of the Arab and Islamic world saw how their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Zionist regime is toyed with. The Amman summit prpared the ground for a widening gap between the people and the reactionary Arab regimes, and increased their hatred. It alerts the Muslims of the region to pay attention to the danger posed by the hegemony of the alien-worshippers and U.S. imperialism. It encourages the Muslims of the region to rise for the liberation of the Arab and Islamic world.

IRGC Minister on Military Self-Sufficiency

NC081113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] In an interview with a Tehran English-language newspaper, the minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] spoke about the country's self-sufficiency in arms. He gave some explanations on the [word indistinct] and domestic production of new weapons, as well as on ending arms importation.

In this interview, Mr Rafiqdust stated that the arms needed at the fronts have been manufactured for some time now, adding: We have reached 100 percent self-sufficiency as far as the production of mortar-launcher (?magazines) and bullets are concerned. Purchases of these from abroad stopped last year. Also, the manufacture of [word indistinct] (?mortar-launchers), light and [word indistinct] missiles, and anti-tank [word indistinct] missiles and bullets is continuing at a highly satisfactory level. We have reached self-sufficiency in this. Mass production will begin early next year. He added: Since the manufacture of [name indistinct] anti-tank missiles is being carried out very seriously, the possibility of exporting it also exists, and it is expected to have a good market.

The minister also said that the factory for the production of TOW missiles will be opened in a few weeks, and that at present we do not need to purchase these missiles because they are to be mass-produced domestically. The manufacture of RPG-7 (?magazines) has now reached the mass production level, he stated. Since we have also begun to produce 132-mm bullets, their purchase from abroad will be halted (?late) this year.

The minister also said: The technical and research phases of the production of three types of surface-to-surface missiles have ended. One of these three is expected to be used on the fronts by the end of the current year.

He then spoke about the production of missiles in the country, saying: We are copying the [name indistinct] missile. A factory for its production is being completed. We have no problems as far as the manufacture of this missile is concerned. Also, we are copying surface-to-air and shore-to-sea missiles. Mass production of these will begin in the near future.

Referring to the production of telecommunications equipment, he said: We have produced a type of (?TRT-7) wireless, but our model is lighter and has twice as many channels as the original. The minister announced: Basically, we do not need to import anything as far as our naval industries are concerned, as we can produce all the boats we need for the war. Quantity-wise, our boat-building industry may be one of the world's largest, and the quality of its products is improving daily. A (?200-ton) landing craft and a tugboat of the Corps will soon be launched. One of our submarines has already been launched. Another model, extremely modern and advanced, will be ready next month. We have received orders for small warships needed by the Corps' Navy. These will be launched early next year.

In another part of the interview, the minister said that a type of (?special) twin-engine training plane which was domestically manufactured had been tested. We are copying a (?PC-7) model too, he added, and efforts to copy several other models of planes that we have in our hands have been started by our brothers. As far as the helicopter industry is concerned, our studies have been completed, he said.

IRGC Spokesman on 'Desperate' U.S. Situation

LD122102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 12 Nov 87

["In Line With Officials and In Step With People" program, with Afshar, Islamic Revolution Guards Corps spokesman; (Foruzesh), War Information Headquarters official; Officials (Sa'id Amani), (Seyyed Mostafa Qa'emmaqauni), and (Hoseyn Afshar); and unidentified announcer—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The past week was Unity Week and the Week of Preparedness for confronting U.S. aggressions in the Persian Gulf. During the week we also celebrated the auspicious birthday of the noble prophet, God's peace and benediction be upon him. These were the best days to meditate on the sources of disunity among Muslims and endeavor to eliminate the sources of disunity and schism. Unfortunately, these days, in addition to efforts to create disunity among the Shi'ites and Sunnis, there is a great deal of disunity even among the Sunnis.

However, those who have any proper judgement will realize that the disunity of Muslims and the lack of complete understanding among them is only in the interest of their common enemies, including the world-devouring United States. It is only as the result of the unity of Muslims that the enemies will be forced to retreat and surrender in the fronts of Lebanon and Afghanistan, and other places where Islam and blasphemy are confronting each other. We should remind ourselves that the only way to achieve greater successes and new victories is to have greater unity and solidarity. During the week of preparedness to confront U.S. aggression, the Iranian masses demonstrated that they are capable of fighting on different fronts and of confronting the enemy in various stages.

The mighty wave of fresh forces to the battlefronts and the declaration of preparedness by various strata of the people which manifested itself in the form of great marches throughout the country demonstrated the mass preparedness for confronting U.S. aggressions.

During this week, the Iranian nation demonstrated that it has not pinned its hope on political meetings and diplomatic maneuvers. Of course, diplomatic moves—to force the members of the United Nations and the Security Council to admit that the warmongering Iraqi regime is the aggressor who started the war—are a useful and effective step and clarify our stance and the reason for the continuation of our holy defense in the minds of the public. However, anyone who hopes to achieve final results and the desired end through such moves is wasting his time. One of the most important goals of international organizations, including the United Nations, in resorting to diplomatic moves is to procrastinate and to give the Iraqi regime time to further equip itself; to reduce the revolutionary climate and the enthusiasm for struggle; to empty the fronts of forces; and to slow the movement and dispatching of mobilization forces and fresh combatants to the battlefronts.

Fortunately, the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf, which was aimed at carrying out this plan and conspiracy, and which was supposed to be a guarantee for the implementation of the Security Council resolution—as well as a means for intimidating the Islamic Republic of Iran and forcing it to surrender—produced the opposite results. It provided our officials and the people with the best opportunity to further unify their ranks and to tighten the grip which they had placed around the neck of the Iraqi regime.

Now is the time for us to demonstrate to the world of Islam the consequences of the unity of Muslims, to combine unity and preparedness and to reveal its clear results.

On the occasion of Unity Week and the Week of Public Preparedness for confronting U.S. aggressions, we have invited Messrs (Sa'id Amani), the secretary general of the association of the Islamic societies of guilds; (Seyyed Mostafa Qa'emmaqauni), the supervisor of the guilds headquarters in charge of providing relief work in war zones; and (Hoseyn Afshar), an official of the headquarters in charge of providing cultural support for the fronts from the Islamic publicity organization. We also have other guests: Mr Afshar, the spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC]; and Mr. (Foruzesh), of the War Information Headquarters. [passage omitted]

Mr Afshar, when you or some of your colleagues face the public in the press or on radio or television, everyone comes forward and asks you and others what news you have from the fronts. I also want to know what news you have for us from the fronts.

[Afshar] As you know, thanks be to God, throughout the fronts of the imposed war, the fighters of Islam are busy defending Islam and the Islamic homeland and are continuing their struggle. Of course, a period of slackening of operations in the fronts produced a suitable opportunity for international organizations to reveal their true character to the people of the world. And, of course, we were not very optimistic. But now the people of the world know that world arrogance is not prepared to take any steps toward the realization of our rights, and that they are not prepared to give up the least of their illegitimate interests in the region or to retreat from some of their illegitimate positions.

However, as I said, our fighters are completely prepared—especially in this season when preparedness for delivering repeated blows will increase—to continue their blows. In the Persian Gulf there is another front which the arch satan tried to open for us. However, thanks to God, her efforts did not produce any results, and her conspiracies were neutralized. Now, in a state of greater disgrace, she is trapped and does not know how to leave the Persian Gulf. Only yesterday, a U.S. ship which was apparently transporting petroleum products under the Panamanian flag was attacked by speedboats. That ship was close to the U.S. fleet and a U.S. escort; nevertheless, they were unable to react.

This demonstrates the desperate and unsuitable situation the U.S. forces find themselves in. The threats of the U.S. war minister were not able to provide a solution for them. Thanks be to God, this is the situation our fighters have brought about in the Persian Gulf for the glory of Islam, through the epic deeds and the self-sacrifice they have shown.

Finally, our people, our executive organs, and our military establishment should make use of this opportunity to deliver repeated and incessant blows to the Ba'thist enemy. The main intention behind the direct presence of America in the Persian Gulf region is either to prolong the existence of the regime of Saddam and to prevent his downfall, or the future control of Iraq. In both cases, we should neutralize the U.S. plans through the efforts of the fighters and by supporting the activities of the Iraqi people inside that country, and turn her hopes into despair. [passage omitted]

Naval Commander Views U.S. Intentions in Gulf

LD121808 Tehran IRNA in English
1745 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—If the U.S. really intended to restore regional security, it would not equip the Iraqi regime with advanced weapons, said Navy Commander Rear Admiral Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan here today.

In his speech to students of the Naval Command College here, the commander said the main U.S. goal is to keep the region insecure and step-up its confrontation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the new plans of the Navy for facing U.S. atrocities in the Persian Gulf, Malekzadegan called on the students to set forth their view-points in this regard. The war issue has become more critical now and Iranian forces are involved in a war with all arrogant powers, said the commander, noting "that's why we should be fully prepared".

Malekzadegan also referred to the power of the Iranian naval forces against the Iraqi Navy during the Iraqi-imposed war and said, Iran's policy is to continue the war until the annihilation of Saddam and his Ba'th Party. The Islamic Republic Armed Forces are duty-bound to accomplish such an issue, he added.

Tehran Radio Comments on U.S. Ships in Gulf

LD121647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1111 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Station commentary: "The United States and an Exhibitionist Move in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The U.S. War Ministry yesterday announced that a fleet of ships, under the protection of U.S. warships, had entered the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon also announced that—in addition to three Kuwaiti oil tankers—an oil tanker under U.S. utilization and a Bahraini ship carrying weapons sold by Washington to Bahrain were also among the ships being escorted by the U.S. warships.

The point is that the militarist policy makers of Washington, who in the beginning of their move to send military forces to the Persian Gulf claimed that they were escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers and securing the safety of the international waterway, are now demanding special profits from the illegitimate presence of their forces in the region. Under demogogic slogans, designed by the militaristic policy makers, they want realization of other objectives.

In a passing glance at U.S. guardianship of the Persian Gulf countries, we realize that the presence of U.S. advisers, especially after the start of U.S. military presence in the region, has achieved a noticeable increase. Though the reactionary regimes of the region shy away from giving statistics and information on the number of U.S. military personnel in their countries, sources close to the Arab societies confirm that the number of these forces has increased more than 50 percent.

In countries like Saudi Arabia, Arab military personnel who previously had responsibilities regarding the administration of that country's AWACS have now been assigned to other tasks. All employees and personnel responsible for these aircraft are now American.

Though Washington has considerably speeded up the task of arming the reactionary countries of the Persian Gulf—since utilization of these weapons [as heard] and their administration are under the supervision of U.S. advisers, or is completely under U.S. control—one can arrive at the conclusion that the increase in the weaponry of the reactionary countries of the region is, in the final analysis, to the benefit of the United States. It is Washington which, in time of need, will issue permits for their utilization.

What objective will the United States achieve through an exhibitionist move—escorting a Bahraini ship carrying weapons, along with other ships—this is a question which merits attention. The reply can partly clarify U.S. objectives.

Following its futile effort to get close to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States faced difficulties at home. Its superpower status was also injured among its unquestioning stooges—the rulers of the region's countries. This strengthened in the mind of these rulers the fact that, when its interests so dictate, the United States will even sacrifice dependents which are close to her.

The fact that the U.S. superpower status has lost its luster among rulers linked to it, as well as the explosion of the myth of the United States being a giant among the the reactionary countries of the region, has set Washington on the path of regaining its lost prestige by being present in the region and by raising slogans such as maintaining security in the international waterway for the purpose of securing the interests of the reactionary countries of the region. Washington's recent move in escorting the Bahraini ship *Ibn-e 'Abdun* carrying military cargo can be justified in the same vein.

Another problem facing the United States is that at first it was under the impression it would not face serious reaction if it entered the region and stationed its military forces in the Persian Gulf. It was under the impression that it could easily realize its illegitimate objectives with regard to its trigger-happy forces. But the powerful reaction of the Islamic Republic of Iran to blatant U.S. aggression against the just rights of Islamic Iran have foiled all Washington's dreams. Events led to Weinberger, the U.S. war minister and the principal player in dispatching forces from the United States to the Persian Gulf, being forced to resign. This was because the most elementary slogan raised by Washington—that is, the maintaining of security in the region—was not attained, and also because the number of merchant ships hit in the region assumed an upward trend.

One can assume the recent move by the United States to be a colorless exhibition of its insistence on giving additional tasks to the U.S. warships present in the Gulf region. Yet, U.S. policy makers must know that each day added to the presence of their ships in the region brings in its wake more difficult consequences.

Lebanese Paper Reports U.S. Message to Tehran

NC120808 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 11 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Highly informed diplomatic sources have told *Al-Safir* that the U.S. Government has sent a message to Iranian officials assuring them that the U.S. military presence in the Gulf is not aimed at launching an aggression against Iran, fighting it, or becoming a party to the conflict.

The message affirmed that the U.S. military presence in Gulf waters is only for the purpose of protecting oil transportation for the Western countries.

Al-Safir has learned that an Arab party conveyed the U.S. message to Tehran.

Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Pakistan

LD121508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the deputy prime minister for political affairs left for Islamabad yesterday at the head of a political delegation (?to discuss) developments in the region. He carries messages from our country's authorities for the Pakistani authorities.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for SFRY

LD120920 Tehran IRNA in English 0815 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—Foreign Ministry deputy for economic and international affairs, Mohammad Javad Larijani, left Tehran for Yugoslavia for talks with the country's officials.

Larijani is scheduled to discuss bilateral relations, international developments and non-aligned movement issues with Yugoslav officials.

Delegation Meets Officials in Lebanon, Syria

LD121201 Tehran IRNA in English 0954 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—The Iranian delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Nouri, representative of Imam Khomeyni at the Construction Jihad, met with the Syrian Minister of Awqaf 'Abd al-Majid al-Tarabulsi, in Damascus Wednesday afternoon.

The Iranian delegation which arrived here from a visit to Lebanon on the occasion of the 'Unity Week' explained struggle of the Islamic Republic of Iran against imperialism and Zionism and their plots against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The Iranian delegation also wished the newly appointed Syrian minister success in his mission.

Meanwhile Hojjat ol-Eslam Nouri met and talked with the head of the Lebanese Islamic Tawid movement, Sheikh Sa'id Sha'ban in Lebanese port city of Tripoli Wednesday.

Sheikh Sha'ban praising efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in bringing unity among Muslims described action of reactionary regimes of the region who seek support of the world oppressors as a treachery against Islam.

Prior to leaving Lebanon the delegation attended a congregational prayers held by Sunni Muslims of Tripoli in Mohammad al-Amin mosque. Hojjat ol-Eslam Nouri told the gatherings that the Iranian delegation was in Tripoli to convey the message of unity of the Iranian nation and leadership on the occasion of the Unity Week.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, he added, strived for unity of Muslims throughout the world. He also praised resistance of the Lebanese Muslims against oppressors.

Agriculture Minister Returns From FAO Session

NC130911 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Our agriculture minister, who had gone to Rome to attend the 24th FAO session, returned to Tehran this morning. Commenting on the outcome of his visit, he stated: During this session, the attention of the ministers of agriculture and representatives from 153 countries was drawn to the threats being made to the Persian Gulf by the United States and the Zionist Iraqi regime.

We now invite you to listen to an interview which Mr Zali granted to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Dr Zali, what topics were discussed and what meetings were held during this session?

[Zali] In the name of God, the almighty and merciful. This 24th FAO session was attended by more than 110 ministers of agriculture. In addition, some countries were represented by their deputies or acting ministers. Representatives from international organizations were also present.

Naturally, the large turnout of agriculture ministers at this session provided an excellent opportunity for talks with our counterparts from friendly countries and for an exchange of views on cooperation. We met with a large number of ministers of agriculture; namely, those from Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. We discussed bilateral issues and pointed out grounds for cooperation. God willing, we will be able to carry out agricultural projects and exchange experts and know-how on a larger scale than before.

A meeting was also held with Dr Saouma, the director general, who has held the same post during the past two sessions. During this meeting we discussed our country's more active cooperation with FAO, and his views on our expanding this cooperation were extremely positive. We also met with the head of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. There are good possibilities for cooperation with this Fund in the implementation of a plan in south Khorasan for soil conservation and reclamation of pastureland, a project in which a number of Afghan refugees can be recruited. We also met with the head of the World Food [Program], who has taken steps—at our country's request—to look into refugee affairs, and who can help us in the technical fields. His view was also very positive. The head of the International Fund for Agricultural Development was very willing that our country, whose system is based upon assisting deprived peoples, be actively approached and become one of the fund's decisionmakers. Of course, there were some difficulties, and it was decided that these should first be studied and solved so that we can actively participate in the fund. [end recording]

Majlis Approves More Articles of Labor Law

LD111429 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, 21 more articles of the Labor Law were approved in today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

According to some of the articles approved today, those who violate the regulations set out in this law will be jailed, whipped, or both. If such violations cause an accident which might lead to the loss of limbs or to the death of workers, the file of the offenders will be sent to the criminal court in addition to the punishments put forth in this law.

According to this report, any form of forced labor is also forbidden. Those who violate this regulation will be sentenced to between 3 months to 1 year imprisonment and 30 to 74 lashes, in addition to paying adequate wages and compensation.

Also, anyone who forces a person or persons through coercion and intimidation to accept membership in workers or employees' organizations, or prevents them from so, doing will be subject to prescribed punishments. Employees are also duty bound to cooperate with units of the Mobilization of the Oppressed of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in providing military training for the workers.

Basiji Students Leave for War Fronts

NC130915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that a large group of Basiji students from various cities in West Azarbayjan Province left for the fronts from Urumiyeh yesterday. Before their departure, the students gathered at the Baq-e Rezvan Martyrs' Cemetery in Urumiyeh. After praising the precious martyrs, they expressed their readiness to continue along the path of the martyrs until a final victory is achieved.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Communique No 3018

LD121716 Tehran IRNA in English
1658 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA—Iranian jet fighters bombed an Iraqi garrison in Irbil Province northweastern Iraq at 12:43 hours local time (09:13 GMT) Thursday. The jet fighters returned safely to the bases after

inflicting heavy losses on the Iraqi garrison, announced a military communique released here Thursday.

Communique Number 3018 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said Iranian Navy intercepted eight foreign cargo ships and tankers in the Strait of Hormuz over Wednesday and Thursday but allowed them to proceed since they had no Iraqi-bound cargo aboard. A foreign warship was also reconnoitered by the Iranian Navy, it added. In Khawr Abdallah, the communique said, an Iraqi gunboat was subjected to the fire of Iranian Naval forces and forced to flee sustaining damage.

A number of Iraqi planes vainly attempted to attack Iranian islands and oil platforms but were forced to flee by anti-aircraft fire before they could carry out their mission.

Iranian Muslim combatants fortified their defence positions and dispatched various patrol units throughout the fronts, said the communique. Iraqi forces sustained substantial casualties and damage at the battlefronts by the devastating fire of the Iranian artillery.

The communique said an Iraqi munitions depot and some armoured equipment were set ablase in Panjwin and Kalaleh where Iraqi tank fire was silenced.

Ba'thist forces also sustained casualties and damage in Sumar and Mehran by the heavy artillery fire of the Muslim combatants, said the communique, adding, activities of an Iraqi patrol unit was brought to a halt in Sumar operational region where some enemy soldiers were killed and wounded.

In southern fronts, the communique said, reconnaissance copter flights of Iraqi forces were checked by Iranian forces. Movements of Iraqi vehicle columns were also subjected to Iranian artillery fire in the region, it added.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces killed some Iraqi forces Wednesday, and destroyed over ten gun emplacements of theirs, concluded the communique.

Iraqis Die in Chuwartah Shelling

LD131136 Tehran IRNA in English
1104 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA—At least 75 Iraqi soldiers were killed and dozens of others wounded when Iraqi 'Basan' garrison in Chuwartah, eastern Iraq, was shelled by heavy artillery fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Thursday.

Announcing the above, the IRGC central headquarters reported here Friday that two Iraqi troop concentration sites were also set ablaze and four enemy trucks and a large amount of ammunition were destroyed in the 4-hour Iranian shelling.

Meanwhile, the IRGC ground forces also destroyed an Iraqi command headquarters in 'Sur-Ghalat' [spelling as received] region and an enemy troop concentration site at the foot of 'Gamour' [spelling as received] Heights, in the region killing scores of enemy soldiers.

Jets 'Heavily' Bomb Enemy

LD131046 Tehran IRNA in English
1040 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA—Enemy positions and troop concentration sites in the operational region overlooking Sharhani [place-name as received] in the southern front were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 10:00 local time (06:30 GMT) this morning.

According to the Joint Staff Command of the armed forces, the Iranian fighter bombers inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy and returned to bases safely.

Pakistan

Iran's Mo'ayyeri Meets Ziaul Haq, Junejo 12 Nov

NC130657 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mo'ayyeri, our deputy prime minister for political affairs, arrived in Islamabad yesterday at the head of a political delegation on an official visit to Pakistan. He held separate meetings with General Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's president, and with Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, the prime minister of Pakistan, last night during which he conveyed written messages to them from our president and prime minister.

The report notes that during his meeting with our deputy prime minister for political affairs, the Pakistani president referred to the extensive presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf and affirmed: Pakistan does not allow the warships of foreign countries present in the Persian Gulf to call on or to use its ports. Confirming Mr Mo'ayyeri's statements on the basic role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region, he said: Persian Gulf security should be insured by Iran in view of the fact that it has the most interests in this region. The Pakistani president expressed concern about the tense situation in the Persian Gulf and pointed out: Pakistan will not act for the interests of the big powers.

The report also states that in his meeting with Mr Mo'ayyeri, Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo expressed pleasure at the message sent to him by our prime minister. Referring to the expansion of the two countries' cooperation and to the positive outcome of the third session of the joint Iranian-Pakistani Economic Committee, he said: Such meetings strengthen and expand bilateral relations.

Junejo Addresses Tribal Assembly on Afghanistan

BK110925 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has expressed the hope that an amicable solution to the Afghanistan problem would be found and foreign forces would withdraw from there soon. He was addressing a representative tribal jirgah [assembly] of Mohmand Agency at (Sulemanai) today.

He said Pakistan had taken a principled stand on the issue, which was clearly evident from the fact that the UN General Assembly had voted by the highest margin ever for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The prime minister said Pakistan desires an early, peaceful, and negotiated settlement of the issue and the massive support by the UN General Assembly had once again vindicated its stand. He said the government had provided shelter to the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds and Islamic brotherhood and hoped that they would soon return to their homeland in honor and dignity. [passage omitted]

'Headway' Made at Afghan Talks

BK101152 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has expressed the hope that Afghanistan problem will be solved and the Afghan refugees will return to their homes in honor and safety. Addressing a tribal jirga [assembly] of Orakzai Agency at Babar Mela today, he said a headway has been made in the Geneva talks on Afghanistan recently, but it will take some time to settle this problem. He appreciated the provision of shelter and other humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees by tribesmen. The government on its part, he said, has taken a number of steps to mitigate their sufferings.

Paper Analyzes Siachen Conflict With India

BK071056 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 22 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Maleeha Lodhi news analysis: "Siachen: What Really Happened?"]

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 21: Late September saw the most serious clashes in the past three years between Pakistani and Indian troops on the world's highest battle-ground, Siachen Glacier. The latest flare-up in the disputed area—one of the most barren, cold, and inhospitable regions in the world—occurred amidst conflicting claims by both sides about who had sparked the clashes, its outcome in territory gained or lost, and the number of casualties suffered.

The government ruled out parliamentary debate on the issue on the ground that this would not be in the public interest and divulged only limited information while promising to summon the Parliamentary Defence Committee to explain more about what had happened. In the absence of a full official account, information derived from a number of reliable sources can at least help piece a tentative picture of what happened.

The fighting that raged near the Bilafond area on two successive days—Sept. 24 and 25—was Pakistan's retaliation to the earlier Indian assault of June.

The Indians had at that time captured certain posts from their high ground position. This included the Quaid observation post [OP] (as distinct from the Quaid post). At 22,000 feet, Quaid OP is regarded as vital because it overlooks all the other Pakistani posts, facilitating monitoring of movements of reinforcements from base camps.

In September Pakistani forces carried out military action near Bilafond La but were unable to reoccupy vantage positions. In the face of heavy Indian artillery shelling and given the difficult fighting conditions, Pakistani forces could not be backed by rapid reinforcements. The lack of adequate equipment was also telling. Casualties, according to informed sources, were higher than what the Pakistani authorities have publicly conceded. Indian forces, equipped and trained in Antarctic conditions to fight day and night, used long-range mortars and field guns. Most of the Pakistani casualties resulted from airburst shells fired by Indian artillery.

The September clashes were the latest round of fighting that has intermittently erupted over the past three years over the glacier, the second largest in Asia, that is over 40 miles long and 3-5 miles wide. It is situated in the Karakorum range, which has some of the highest peaks in the world—K-2, Gaisherbrum and Misherbrum. The glacier is about 140 miles from the nearest point of the Karakoram Highway and about 90 miles from Skardu.

The dispute over the glacier is rooted in the fact that no delineation of a ceasefire line or line of control had ever taken place in that region. In the ceasefire agreements ending the Indo-Pakistan wars of 1948 and 1971, the ceasefire line (called the line of control under the 1972 Simla Agreement) agreed to by both sides did not demarcate the Siachen Glacier region.

The line of control was firmly demarcated as far as a point north of the Shyok River known by its grid reference, NJ 9842. From here on, the agreements vaguely said that "the line continues northwards" into the glacier region. Since neither side at the time seemed to have attributed any economic or military value to the area, none thought this would later become a contentious issue or that modern means of snow warfare in the future would make it so.

In the mid-70s Pakistan opened up the area to mountaineers from the north-west, allowing international expedition teams to visit the peaks to the glacier's north

and south, inlcuding K-2. Over 25 such expeditions are believed to have visited the region in the last ten years with the permission of the Pakistan Government. Pakistan's administrative control of the area also received cartographic support.

Apparently to the chagrin of the Indians, reputable international map publishers began showing the line of control as proceeding northeastwards towards the Karakoram pass, with the whole of the Siachen Glacier area lying within Pakistani territory to the north of the line of control.

What sprung the Indians into action, according to an account given by Lt. General Chibber, GOC [General Officer Commanding] of India's Northern Command, was a U.S. map showing the glacier to be part of Pakistan which was brought to the attention of Army headquarters in 1978. Delhi's response was to swiftly despatch to the area a 150-man unit from the High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) led by Col. Kumar in October 1978. This was followed by others—in 1980, 1981 and 1983 (also led by Col. Kumar). The expedition of 1981 which explored the head of the glacier and climbed two major peaks was clearly of military significance.

Developments followed rapidly. By November 1983, the Indians had quietly moved an advance unit from the Kumaon Regiment to occupy key mountain passes, using the relatively easier access through the Nubra Valley.

Whether or not the Pakistani authorities were then aware of these Indian movements, because patrols were made from time to time, what certainly raised doubts about Indian intentions was an advertisement in a mountaineering magazine. This caught the attention of Pakistan's military intelligence, according to informed sources. Sponsored by the Indian Tourism Development body and the Alpine Club of India, the advertisement invited mountaineers to visit peaks in the region and to obtain the permission of the Indian Government to do so.

When the Pakistan authorities sent a survey team to investigate, this came across an armed Indian survey team in the area. This was followed in April 1984 by the despatch of a formation for SSG [Special Service Group] commandos and the Northern Light Infantry. But it arrived only to discover that the Indians had occupied critical positions on the high ground. On April 17 Indian troops fired on Pakistani soldiers in Nubra Valley—the first clash that brought the Siachen dispute to world attention.

In June 1984 Pakistan's efforts to dislodge the Indians did not succeed. Then in June and September 1985, similar attempts to oust the Indians from their positions yielded little. By 1985 it was clear that the Indians held the high ground in two of the three key passes—Sia La and Bilafond La, while Pakistani troops occupied positions in Gyong La, overlooking the Nubra Valley. Over the years the Bilafond area has been the main theatre of clashes, although there has also been fighting near the Sia La and Gyong La positions.

Eyewitness accounts of the formidable difficulties of military combat at such high altitudes and below freezing temperatures—in which flesh sticks to exposed metal—speak of a lack of preparedness and a debilitating lack of training and equipment for the Pakistan troops.

Pakistan has no mountain division and the only snow warfare school has limited capacity and expertise to train large force numbers. Poorly trained—if at all—in mountain warfare and lacking adequate snow equipment, Pakistani troops faced formidable odds in military operations at the 18,000-22,000 feet heights of the Siachen. In conditions where survival—leave alone combat—is difficult, frost-bite and altitude sickness is said to have been common. Avalanches have also claimed lives on both sides. The better equipped Indian forces have also had the advantage of deploying high altitude helicopters (some 40 Lamas and Cheetas) that can operate in high velocity winds and land at sub-zero temperatures providing valuable logistic support to their troops. On the Pakistan side, the first three Lama helicopters were inducted for service in the area for the first time only last year.

Islamabad rejected Delhi's suggestion that the existing status quo be accepted, calling India's occupation illegal and a violation of the Simla Agreement, which prohibits the use of force to resolve disputes. Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan reiterated Pakistan's position when he told Parliament in June 1985 that Siachen was part of Pakistan's Northern Area and rejected Indian claims to it.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, said while addressing the House in November that all authoritative maps of the world clearly showed the glacier up to Karakorum pass being under Pakistan's administrative control. "No troops," he stated "had however been posted there (presumably before 1984) because of climatic conditions." Pakistani officials also quoted in support of their claim to the Siachen region a speech made to Parliament by Prime Minister Nehru.

What General Ziaul Haq had once described as a "God-forsaken place" came to be regarded as a strategic asset by both sides—although for somewhat different reasons. So what was at stake for the two countries over this desolate piece of ice?

For Pakistan, India's control of Siachen was perceived as a serious threat to the maintenance of the ceasefire regime in the Karakorum region through which runs a strategic boundary line with China. (This however does not mean that from their positions the Indians can cut off the 'Silk Route' to China which seems to be a popular

misconception). Equally important perhaps has been the defence of the principle that if Islamabad were to concede on one front, this would set a dangerous precedent for other fronts.

For Indian perceptions of Siachen's geo-strategic importance, it is best to quote India's defence planners and writers themselves. Indian defence analysts often attribute the significance of Siachen to its location, adjacent to the territory exchanged between China and Pakistan under the border agreement in 1963 (which the Indians have still not got over and insist on describing as illegal). The argument that follows from this is that of a "Sino-Pakistan" link-up that can, in the words of one writer, "open a route to Leh across the glaciers from the north, thus posing a grave security threat to Ladakh." India, according to such analysts, feels that the security of Ladakh can be undermined through Pakistani posts in the area overlooking the Indian ones in the Nubra Valley.

According to Indian defence experts, Pakistani occupation of the region would effectively provide a "cushion" to Chinese positions already in place. "Pakistan's occupation," according to one such expert (Statesman, 1 November, 1985), "would weaken any future Indian negotiations on the border issue with China." According to another Indian writer, Siachen "is crucial as a cushion for defending Ladakh, both from Pakistan and China" (Tribune, 11 October, 1987).

One of results of the summit between General Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in December 1985 was to agree to hold talks on the Siachen issue. Two rounds of talks between the defence secretaries of India and Pakistan followed: in January and June 1986. But little headway was made, and there are no indications yet that these talks will be resumed after such a long break. A joint statement was issued after the first round of talks which were held at a time when efforts at normalising Indo-Pak relations were at their peak. This expressed the determination of the two sides to seek a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Siachen problem in accordance with the spirit of the Simla Agreement, which Islamabad has since repeatedly stressed.

This provides the basis for future negotiations. How Delhi reacts to Prime Minister Junejo's call to India to withdraw their troops in the region to pre-1970 positions remains to be seen. Meanwhile the glacier is likely to continue to be on the boil, exacerbating longstanding tension between the two countries. The urgent need for an early resolution of what is probably the world's costliest battle today (per soldier) cannot be overemphasised. The Siachen issue has the making of a festering sore in an already crisis-laden and accident-prone relationship between the two countries. The dispute adds another point of friction to other contentious issues of a more longstanding nature between Pakistan and India. Talks on the issue may need to be handled at a higher level than has so far been the case. It is the spirit of the Simla Agreement that should inform such bilateral talks. The past record shows that once positions become deeply entrenched, little can be done especially in an environment marked by mutual mistrust and suspicion. A just and peaceful solution to this problem is therefore urgent and imperative.

Sri Lanka

Councils Bill, Amendment Passed by Parliament

BK121515 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1455 GMT 12 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov. 12 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Sri Lankan Parliament today adopted the crucial bills for provincial councils and the 13th constitutional amendment this evening by a two-thirds majority.

A total of 136 members voted in favour of the bills with eleven against.

The bills have been approved with a majority of 125 votes.

Two government members of Parliament (MP)—the MP for Hakmana, Mahinda Yapa Abeywardane and the MP for Kamburupitiya, Chandrakuma Vijegoonewardane abstained from voting.

The MP for Kelaniya, Cyril Mathew voted against the bills while the MP for Kalawana, Den Gunasekera voted for the bills.

The MPs of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) and Majana Eksath Peramuna (MEP) voted against the bills.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, winding up the debate said the unitary status of the country will not be adversely affected by the provincial councils.

He added that this was why he voted for the bill.

The TULF expected amendments to this bill while the LTTE rejected it.

However, the prime minister pointed out that his scheme was formulated on behalf of the people who believed in justice and accepted the country's unitary status and sovereignty.

Referring to the merger of the northern and eastern regions the prime minister said that he was against this.

He emphasized that he would do everything possible to prevent this.

The temporary merger of these two regions has been proposed, however. Mr Premadasa noted that the government will leave no room for this merger until the people in the eastern region were re-settled and their safety was guaranteed.

Pointing out that it was too early to predict that peace will prevail with the setting up of provincial councils, he said that there should be a suitable environment for elections to these councils.

Problems with regards to terrorism would be resolved if peace prevails in the country.

If any immediate program was not implemented to improve the living standard of the poor people, the prime minister cautioned that destruction will follow the government in power and those intending to come to power.

There would have been a change in the situation if the development councils system introduced by the president on a request by the TULF after 1977 was properly implemented.

Today we are facing a tense situation. Mr Premadasa said it was the responsibility of the government as well as the opposition to safeguard the people. It was his idea, he said, that the proscription of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) should be lifted.

It was not correct to blame the JVP for every incident.

He requested the relevant authorities to look into this matter.

Smoke Bomb Causes Panic in Colombo 13 Nov

BK130625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Colombo, Nov 13 (AFP)—A smoke bomb exploded in Colombo Friday, causing people to flee in panic, but there were no immediate reports of serious injuries, police said.

An unidentified man lobbed the bomb into a crowd near Colombo's main bus station and followed it by throwing two firecrackers, a police spokesman said.

Passengers fled screaming from the buses and pedestrians scattered, Colombo's Deputy Inspector General of Police Neil Weerasinghe said.

A landmine explosion under a bus in northwestern Sri Lanka Thursday had killed 25 people.

No arrests were made following Friday's incident and the motive for the attack was not immediately known, Mr Weerasinghe said.

"There are some subversive elements who want to cause panic while there are pranksters who would like to have some fun," he added.

He said but additional troops and anti-riot squads were sent to the area. [sentence as received]

The incident came a day after the Sri Lankan Parliament passed a controversial bill giving limited autonomy to the country's minority Tamils.

25 Killed by LTTE Land Mine in Cheddikulam

BK130617 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0610 GMT 13 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 13 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Thirteen civilians were among the 25 killed by a LTTE terrorist landmine explosion at Cheddikulam on the border of Vavuniya and Mannar Districts in northern Sri Lanka yesterday, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

The 12 others killed had been identified today as PLOTE terrorists who are actively engaged in Vavuniya and Mannar Districts and are fighting a rival gang of terrorists which is constantly engaged in firefights with the LTTE.

Official sources also said that two other gangs of terrorists were also active in Vavuniya and were not only fighting each other but also responsible for a series of robberies on civilians.

Yesterday a gang of TELO terrorists was reported to have hijacked a truck transporting 200 bags of sugar belonging to a Muslim trader.

The consignment of sugar which was robbed was valued at half a million rupees.

Meanwhile, reports from Jaffna state that 13 LTTE terrorists were killed and 23 captured by the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Jaffna.

The IPKF also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Two IPKF soldiers were reported killed and 10 wounded.

Efforts were continuing to improve the food supply lines in the Jaffna Peninsula. But these efforts have been hampered by the LTTE.

Peacekeeping Operations Continue in Jaffna

BK121625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Sri Lankan Parliament has passed two bills: one to constitute provincial councils in the country for granting regional autonomy, and the other, the 13th

constitutional amendment bill. The bills were passed this evening after a 3-day debate amidst a tight security blanket in and around Colombo. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, operations to disarm the LTTE by the peacekeeping force [PKF] continue in the Jaffna Peninsula. The PKF recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which include mortar bombs, improvised explosive devices, and mines. Thirteen LTTE men were killed and 23 apprehended during the last 24 hours. Two PKF soldiers were killed and 10 wounded. An official spokesman said in New Delhi this evening that the PKF is trying its best to provide electricity in some areas in the city.